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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

BRITISH PROSPERITY.

ITS INCREASE THERE REFLECTS A DECREASE HERE.

Our Trade Balance Growing More Unfavorable — British Revenue Growing Larger—Our Deficit on the Daily Increase—A Contrast.

On July 1 the revenue returns for the first quarter of England's financial year, ending June 30, were published and the results are considered highly gratifying to the British Government, and especially to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Already there is a net increase in the purely imperial revenue of £1,636,129 or, in round figures, $8,480,000. Every branch of revenue except one—which is of no practical importance—shows a marked improvement. On excise alone the increase for the three months is £1,010,000, on customs it is £312,000, on stamps £145,000, and on the business departments of the public income—posts and telegraphs—it is £115,000. Thus the income tax of England grows in profit, in spite of the chronic talk of "slow" trade and destructive foreign competition. At this rate we may expect to see again another sensational budget, for such returns directly contradict the croakers who bemoan about "falling markets," and "low prices" when the facts indicate an extraordinary degree of prosperity.

But it is well to note the contrast presented to British readers. The New York correspondent of the London Standard cabled, at the close of June 30, that our "fiscal year closing to day shows a deficit of $25,000,000 and for the past three years the deficit has been $137,500,000." What's the cause? Three years' tinkering, tampering and, finally, finishing the Democratic free trade tariff job, has cost us millions. But, with an empty exchequer at Washington, the man who filled it before is to be called upon to fill it again and to bring us back some of the prosperity that the Democratic party voted to give to England to pay their foreign bills of manufactured goods. Study the following figures:

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	For the calendar years 1892.	1895.
Our exports to	$346,957,964	$339,789,254
Our imports from	186,319,881	181,474,336
Our favorable bal.	$147,636,087	$205,314,918

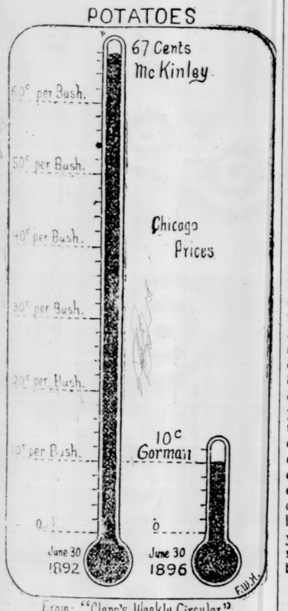
In 1892 we sold to the United Kingdom nearly half a billion dollars of our products. But last year we sold over a hundred million dollars less. But we bought over $26,000,000 more from England last year than in 1892. And this seems to upset another free trade apple cart—to-wit: that "if we do not buy we cannot sell." The Britisher bought over $100,000,000 less from us in 1895 than in 1896, but sold us $26,000,000 more of his goods in 1895 than in 1892. It is remarkable how all these old theories of the free trader fall to pieces directly a condition confronts them.

The following very striking and interesting comparative exhibit of the financial and commercial conditions of the United States and the United Kingdom is worthy of reproduction:

1895 AS COMPARED WITH 1892.

	U. S.	U. K'dom.
National revenue	$72,000,000	$55,000,000
National expenditures	15,750,000	39,000,000
Customs receipts,	52,000,000	5,000,000
Decrease of imp'ts	56,251,000	16,000,000
Internal revenue,	16,500,000	6,000,000
Exports, dec.	115,000,000	45,000,000
Imports, dec.	39,200,000	‡35,000,000
Favorable foreign trade	76,230,000	81,000,000
Favorable international trade	132,342,000	132,342,000
Bank clearings	*6,820,663,289	†14,818,258,749

‡ Decrease. * New York City only. † London only.



Actions Must Be Public.

This (bond) contract should never have been made when Congress was in session except with its approval. The President should have given all the facts and asked the representatives of the people to divide with him this responsibility. In a Republic there should be nothing secret, nothing hidden from the people by their public servants.—Senator Elkins, of West Virginia.

What Free Trade Means.

Free trade means cheap labor, and cheap labor means diminished comforts—diminished capacity to buy, poor and enfeebled industries, and a dependent condition generally.—Hon. William McKinley.

"Greed" and "Iniquity."

"But when you have a system conceived in greed and fashioned in iniquity I do not think that the question of justice can be brought in when you revise it. That is, reform is not to be delayed until exact justice can be rendered."—Hon. William J. Bryan in Congress.

Nebraska Under Protection.

From Bryan's speech in Congress, in 1893.

STORY OF OUR FLAG.

Senator Thurston's Simple Oratory That Appeals to Americans.

In an inland manufacturing city, on Election night, in November, 1894, after the wires had confirmed the news of a sweeping Republican victory, two workingmen started to climb to the top of a great smokeless chimney. That chimney had been built by the invitation and upon the promise of Republican protective legislation. In the factory over which it towered was employment for twice a thousand men. It had stood a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night for a busy, industrious, happy people. Now bleak, blackened, voiceless and dismantled, like a grim spectre of evil, it frowned down upon the hapless city, where poverty, idleness, stagnation and want attested the complete disaster of the free trade experiment.

Up and up they climbed, watched by the breathless multitude below. Up and up and up, until at last they stood upon its summit, and there, in the glare of the electric lights, cheered by the gathered thousands, they unfurled and nailed an American flag. Down in the streets strong men wept—the happy tears of hope—and mothers, lifting up their babies, invoked the blessing of the flag; and then impassioned lips burst forth in song, the hallelujah of exultant hearts, the mighty pean of a people's joy. That song, the enthusiastic millions sing it yet:

"Hurrah! Hurrah! We sing the jubilee!
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes us free.
So we sing the chorus from the mountains to the seas;
Hurrah for McKinley and protection!"

Over the city that free flag waved, caressed by the passing breezes, kissed by the silent stars. And there the first glad sunshine of the morning fell upon it, luminous and lustrous, with the tidings of Republican success.

On behalf of those stalwart workmen, and all the vast army of American toilers, that their employment may be certain, the wages best, their dollars the best of the civilized world; on behalf of that dismantled chimney and the deserted factory at its base; that the furnaces may once more flame, the mighty wheels revolve, the whistles scream, the anvils ring, the spindles hum; on behalf of the thousand cottages round about and all the humble homes of this broad land; that comfort and content may again abide, the firesides glow, the women sing, the children laugh; yes, and on behalf of the American flag and all it stands for and represents; for the honor of every stripe, for the glory of every star; that its power may fill the earth and its splendor span the sky, I ask the nomination of that loyal American, that Christian gentleman, soldier, statesman, patriot, William McKinley.—Hon. John M. Thurston, United States Senator.

Labor Must Be Lowered.

The manufacturerers of New England, and more particularly the skilled labor employed by them, need a protective tariff, and require it equally with the industries and labor of other States. It is imperatively demanded, not only here but in every section of the Union, if the present price of labor is to be continued and maintained. Your industries cannot compete successfully, even in this market, with the industries of England, France, Belgium and Germany without a tariff so long as the price paid labor here exceeds the price paid labor there by 50 to 75 per cent. This inequality can only be met by a tariff upon the products of cheap labor high enough to compensate for the difference. You cannot compete except upon equal conditions and with like cost of the competing product. Free trade will either equalize the conditions, by reducing your labor to that of the rival labor on the other side, or it will close your factories and workshops and destroy home production and competition.—Hon. William McKinley.

Cuy in the Cole.

Wilson and his little dog "Amendments" seem to be having a hard time of it.

Protection "A Simple Device."

"Now, what is a protective tariff, and what does it mean? It is a simple device, by which one man is authorized to collect money from his fellow men."—Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, in Congress.

THE POLITICAL CALDRON.

It is Already Bubbling and Seething All Over the Country.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS MEET.

Will Assemble at Indianapolis on September 2 and Nominate a Sound Money Ticket---Thirty-five States Represented in the Conference---Watson Will Aid Bryan---Maine Gold Democrats Bolt.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 8.—The Provisional National Committee of the "Sound Money" Democrats met here yesterday and issued a call for a National Convention, to be held in this city September 2, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

W. D. BYNUM, OF INDIANA.
(One of the leaders of the Gold Democrats.)

Thirty-five States were represented in the conference. The sentiment for a third ticket was practically unanimous.

At 12.30 the committee and their alternates assembled in an upper room at the Denison House. James O. Brodhead, of Missouri, presided. A number of speeches were made, all favoring a third ticket. Later on the committee and their alternates assembled in the large room of the Commercial Club. This room contains handsome oak furniture and the walls were draped with flags. Former Congressman Bynum, of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party, called the meeting to order.

There were representatives from thirty-four States, which was swelled to thirty-five at the evening session by the arrival of the member from North Dakota. The States not represented were Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Louisiana, Utah, Nevada and New Jersey.

Upon motion of Congressman Outhwaite, of Ohio, a sub-committee was appointed to draft a call for a National Convention and to report at 8.30 p. m. Applause followed, and Chairman Bynum appointed as the sub-committee Outhwaite, of Ohio; Tracey, of New York; Faulkner, of Alabama; Krauthoff, of Missouri, and Cutcheon, of Minnesota.

Indianapolis was next chosen as the place to hold the National Convention, and the conference then adjourned to 8 p. m.

At the evening session Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, presided. John R. Wilson, of Indianapolis, was selected as Permanent Secretary of the committee, and John Frenzel, of Indianapolis, as Treasurer. Numerous speeches approving the course of the conference were made, and Chairman Palmer was directed to appoint an Executive Committee of Nine to take charge of the campaign at once and report to the General Committee at a meeting to be held in Indianapolis on September 1, the day preceding the National Convention.

The committee was directed at the earliest practicable day to issue an address to the Democracy of the country setting forth its purposes and plans.

After a general interchange of views the committee adjourned.

The Executive Committee of the Gold Democrats, as announced later by General Palmer, is as follows: Fred Leeman, W. B. Haldeman, of Kentucky; F. M. Cutcheon, of Minnesota; E. L. Usher, of Wisconsin; J. H. Holding, Charles Tracy, of New York; J. F. Faikner, of Alabama; Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, and Congressman Bynum, of Indiana. General Palmer is Chairman.

Much satisfaction was expressed by the delegates at the following despatch, sent by President Cleveland, to a New York paper:

BUZZARD'S BAY, Massachusetts, August 6.
It is absolutely untrue that I have given advice touching the course of the Indianapolis conference. GROVER CLEVELAND.

WATSON WILL AID BRYAN,

In a Speech in Atlanta He Says Populists Will Support the Nebraskan.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 8.—The Georgia Populist State Convention was called to order at noon on Thursday by Thomas E. Watson, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. As he mounted the platform he was given a great ovation by delegates and spectators.

THOMAS E. WATSON.
(Populist candidate for Vice-President).

Before the drop of the gavel there was some talk that Watson would take an aggressive attitude and might lead a bolt of the Georgia Populists from Bryan, thereby making it possible that another National convention would have to be called. The reason for such a bolt would have been found in Sewall's refusal to withdraw.

As the convention progressed, however, Watson assumed a conciliatory though firm attitude. He insisted that the Populist ticket be supported regardless of Sewell, and advised against fusion.

Watson addressed a great crowd in Moody Tabernacle Tuesday night. His speech was conciliatory, but it was for Bryan and Watson, and square out against Sewall. He declared that Sewall opposed all Populism stood for, and Populists could not vote for him without stultifying themselves.

"We are going to vote for Bryan whether you withdraw Sewall or not," he declared. "I am going to so shape this campaign that Bryan shall get every Populist vote whether I go down or not."

On Friday Zaborn Wright, of Rome, was nominated for Governor by the convention.

BRYAN'S EASTWARD TOUR.

Before Leaving His Nebraska Home He Made a Brief Address.

OMAHA, Neb., August 8.—Mr. Bryan and his party reached Omaha over the Rock Island road at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At the depot here a large crowd had gathered, and with a number of them Mr. Bryan shook hands. The train remained at Omaha fifty minutes, and Mr. Bryan spent the time in and about the station. Before leaving Lincoln Mr. Bryan made a brief speech, in which he said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: In ordinary times I would have desired to have had the notification take place at my home. But this is not an ordinary campaign, and I felt that the cause should rise above any personal desires we might have, and therefore expressed the desire to be notified in New York, so that our cause might be first presented in the heart of what now seems to be the enemy's country, but which we hope to occupy before the campaign is over. I appreciate the kindness which my neighbors have shown, and all I can say is, whether I meet your approval or not, I shall do my duty as I see it, and accept all consequences which may follow." (Cheers and applause).

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 8.—William Jennings Bryan ended up seven hours of campaigning through Nebraska and Iowa at Des Moines last night. It was 9.30 o'clock when the train on which Mr. Bryan was a passenger pulled into the station here. Attached to the regular number of coaches were four special cars containing a large contingent of free silver men.

Mr. Bryan passed through crowded streets to the Tabernacle, where, introduced by ex-Governor Boies, he made a ten-minute address to a packed house.

MAINE GOLD MEN BOLTED.

Left the Democratic State Convention After Frank Was Named for Governor.

WATERVILLE, Me., August 8.—The silver men carried everything before them in the Democratic State Convention in this city. They placed a free silver man on a free silver platform and came out strongly for Bryan and Sewell and the Chicago platform. The delegates numbered 389. The business before the convention was the choice of a candidate for Governor in place of E. B. Winslow, a gold man, who had been chosen by the convention on June 17, but declined to run when the National party declared for silver. Melvin P. Frank, of Portland, was nominated on the first ballot over Mayor Hanson, of Belfast.

Resolutions were adopted by the convention, in which it was decided to take from the State platform the declaration against free silver and to endorse Bryan and Sewall.

When the nays were called for on this twenty-five delegates arose. Clifford, of Portland, precipitated a sensation by declaring that "there are some Democrats in Maine who do not support the Democratic platform of Chicago." This was followed by cries of "Get out of here!" "Go vote for McKinley!" "Put him out!" and hisses. For several minutes the convention was in disorder, which ceased only when Clifford, followed by his twenty-five delegates, left the convention hall amid cheers and jeers.

Will Fuse in Kansas.

Senator J. W. Leedy was nominated on the fourth ballot for Governor by the Kansas State Populist Convention in session at Abilene. The Committee on Resolutions in its report did not mention the Populist National ticket, but after a stormy debate the names of Bryan and Watson were injected into the resolutions. Fusion on electors and a State ticket with the Democrats was practically agreed to.

Senator Squire for Bryan.

United States Senator Squire, of Washington, in reply to the telegram of inquiry from Senator Teller regarding his position in the present campaign, says: "I take my stand with the friends of silver and heartily indorse the platform adopted at the conference of bimetallists at Tacoma June 30. As a necessary sequence I shall support Bryan for President."

Alabama's Speaker Bolts Bryan.

Thomas H. Clark, of Montgomery, Speaker of the Alabama House and Secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee, has resigned his membership in the Democratic party and the offices of honor which he held by reason of his active party service, and declares he will oppose Bryan by going with the "sound money" movement.

Pennsylvania's Democratic Chairman Bolts.

Robert E. Wright, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, has resigned his leadership of the Democratic forces in Pennsylvania because he cannot support the Chicago platform. In an open letter he says that he cannot subscribe to the principles of the Democratic platform.

Speaker Reed Renominated.

Thomas B. Reed has been nominated by acclamation for Congress by the Republicans of the First District in Maine. Resolutions were passed indorsing McKinley, and then Mr. Reed was introduced, and made a speech mainly devoted to the advocacy of "sound money."

Wisconsin Republicans' Ticket.

Edward Scofield was nominated for Governor of Michigan by the Republican State Convention at Milwaukee. All the old State officers were renominated by acclamation.

Pingree for Governor of Michigan.

Hazen S. Pingree, the famous "potato Mayor" of Detroit, has been nominated for Governor of Michigan by the Republican State Convention at Grand Rapids.

County Elections in Tennessee.

Tennessee has elected Judges for the Court of Chancery, Appeals and county officials. The Democratic candidates in most instances were successful.

Fusion Ticket in Nebraska.

Nebraska Populists have nominated three candidates for State offices, leaving the other places vacant. The Democrats will fill the ticket.

Named by Texas Populists.

J. C. Kearby has been nominated for Governor by the Texas Populists.

TAX RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Armed Men Defy the Police Throughout Valencia.

Further riots growing out of the taxes imposed on the people have occurred throughout the Province of Valencia, Spain. The most serious disturbances occurred in the outskirts of the city of Valencia, where fifty men, armed with rifles, paraded about, shouting "Down with the taxes!" "Down with the Government!" and defying the authorities to interfere with them.

They at last made an attack on the officials who collect the octrol, the tax collected upon provisions of all kinds entering the city, and attempted to shoot them. A strong force of police was hastily dispatched to the scene. Upon their arrival the police were greeted with a volley by the rioters, who proved themselves bad marksmen, none of the police being hit. The latter then charged the mob, which speedily dispersed when they saw that the police were determined to suppress the disorder. Five of the mob, including a woman, were wounded by the police.

Similar disturbances occurred in villages in the province, and many arrests have been made. The authorities allege that the trouble is fomented by the Republicans.

Prominent People.

George Gould has gone on a cruise towards the North Pole on his steam yacht Atlanta.

Archbishop O'Reilly, of Adelaide, New South Wales, can set type like a professional compositor.

Tamago, the famous tenor, has bought a farm in the Argentine Republic, and is going to settle there.

James R. Atwater, who has been elected Mayor of Thomaston, Me., is only twenty-three years old.

All doubts about the assassination of the Marquis de Mores must be set at rest. The body is now in Paris.

The American Duchess of Marlborough is second only to royality as a "drawing card" at bazaars and the like in England.

The Duke of Argyll possesses a strange avenue of trees upon his estate, every tree of which has been planted by some distinguished person.

General John W. Foster will entertain Li Hung Chang when the latter visits the United States on his return from the coronation of the Russian Czar.

In the Duc de Nemours died the last knight of the Order du Saint Esprit, which was established by Henry III. of France and finally abolished in 1830.

A FATAL TORRID WAVE.

The Whole Country Prostrated by Frightful Heat.

NEW YORK'S LONG DEATH ROLL.

Sixty-two Fatal Prostrations in Gotham and Vicinity---The Whole Country South of the Great Lakes and East of the Missouri in the Grasp of the Deadly Heat---The West Parched.

NEW YORK City, August 10.—Yesterday was the fifth and most fatal day of the hot wave. Between 3 p. m. and 4 p. m. the thermometer marked ninety degrees, and at that hour there were eighty-nine degrees of humidity in the atmosphere. It was the combination of heat and humidity that swept the town like a plague, and while the sun was in the zenith it was unbearable. At least sixty-two persons died directly from the effects of the heat in and around New York. Some of these unfortunates dropped dead in the streets, others were stricken in their sleep, and three were overcome while hunting relief on roof-tops. Every hospital was crowded with victims, and in every section of the city doctors were kept busy attending the stricken. It was a day never to be forgotten, and another like it, the doctors said, would out New York like a deadly epidemic.

Manhattan Island was an inferno of brick and stone, radiating heat deadly in its intensity. And over all, gray as the presence of death which it held, was the pall of humidity. Car horses, straining pitifully at their loads, stopped at the last gasp and fell dead in the streets. Traffic over the various lines was seriously impeded.

In Brooklyn the death list reached fourteen, and in the nearer territory of New Jersey may reach a dozen. Persons who succumbed to the heat there and were taken to hospitals were many.

Suffering in the great tenement districts of this city was intense. While thousands crowded the parks, the great majority, many of them ill unto death, lay panting in the close, stuffy houses walled in from what little air was to be had. Infants feebly wailed their puny lives away, and the older persons fell as though stricken by scourge.

The official temperature at 6 o'clock a. m. was 75 degrees, and it went up steadily until 4 o'clock, when it marked 90. It remained at that point until 6 o'clock, then began slowly to drop until at 8 o'clock it stood at 88. In the street it was from four to five degrees hotter.

The thermometer in Herald Square, which gave the best idea of the heat which had actually to be endured, indicated the maximum temperature of 102 degrees at half-past three o'clock p. m. The humidity was very high.

One effect of the terrific heat was to start the thermostats and chemical fire alarms in buildings so protected. In some of the downtown districts the firemen were quite busy during the day answering alarms of fire which, on investigation, proved to have been occasioned by the rise in temperature without fire.

The streets of New York in the afternoon were practically deserted. If you had looked through scores of side streets from end to end you would not have seen a single soul. There was a singular dearth of pedestrians on the main thoroughfares. For blocks in Broadway the only human beings in sight were the crowds which gathered around fallen horses. Many horses were overcome by the heat, and the usual number of mad dogs were shot.

In New Jersey the heat was almost as severe as in New York. Several persons were stricken in Hoboken, more than a dozen were overcome and two died in Newark; in Bayonne six persons were prostrated, and of these one is dead. He was an unknown man. Six persons were also overcome in Jersey City, and of these Patrick Sheridan, of No. 302 Hudson street, is dead.

At Newburg, N. Y., the thermometer reached the hundred mark. In Long Island City five prostrations were reported to the police. One of these died.

COUNTRY SUFFERED FROM HEAT.

Deaths and Prostrations Reported From Every Large City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10.—Returns to the United States Weather Bureau from all over the country show the most intense suffering from the heat. In Washington the thermometer registered 97½ degrees. Boston succumbed to the heat when the thermometer reached 92 degrees. Montreal had the hottest day of the summer.

There were six deaths from the heat and a hundred prostrations in Chicago. The thermometer stood at ninety-three degrees in the shade at 3 o'clock in front of the Auditorium Hotel. More than one hundred horses dropped dead in the streets.

In Elgin, Ill., over a dozen people were lying prostrated, victims of the heat. For three days the mercury soared above 100 at Evansville, Ind., and two deaths resulted.

In Anderson, Ind., there was intense suffering among the men in the nail factories. There were three prostrations in the city. Despatches from Alton, Hillsboro, Springfield and Belvidere, Ill., indicate the hottest weather on record. Outdoor work has been suspended. Vegetation is being burned by the heat, and in many localities a water famine is threatened. The Wabash Railway officials have closed the shops of the entire system during the heated term. In Alton, Ill., the mercury ranged from 105 to 112 in the shade.

Throughout Iowa such heat prevails that only such work as is absolutely necessary is done during the day time. In Des Moines a record of 102 in the shade was reached and two fatalities are reported. While the temperature is not as high as it has been in former years, the suffering is greater, owing to the excessive humidity.

The heat executed in advance the sentence of George Windulph, who was to have been hung on September 1, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., for the murder of his wife. He died from the effects of the heat.

The thermometer reached 93 degrees in Pittsburg. In Philadelphia it was the hottest day of the summer. The maximum temperature recorded at the weather bureau was 96.2 degrees, in the afternoon. Between nine and ten o'clock at night there was a little wind storm, which reduced the temperature for a brief spell. Twenty-one deaths and sixty-three cases of heat prostration were reported.

The thermometer at Columbia, South Carolina, registered 100 degrees for three days in succession. Three men were overcome by the heat.

The thermometer was ninety-eight in St. Louis and the same in Dodge City, Kan., and Palestine, Texas. The hot wave extended from the Missouri Valley to the Atlantic coast south of the lake regions. While discomfort was general in this region Eastport, Me., was comfortable with sixty-four degrees.

The Caisson Gave Way.

By the careless unballasting of the caisson at the entrance to the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard the water entered, carrying away the caisson, doing serious damage to the torpedo boat Ericsson, wrecking Commandant Sicard's launch and doing other damage, estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000. It will take a month or six weeks to make the repairs.

A Remarkable Interview.

It is reported in Paris that Queen Victoria has invited President Faure, of France, to meet Emperor William, of Germany, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

The Labor World.

Dock laborers are reorganizing.

Toledo, Ohio, has forty-eight unions.

Duluth, Minn., has thirty-five unions.

Millers and millwrights find work dull.

Atlanta (Ga.) painters now have a union.

Wisconsin has a German editors' association.

New York City had 60,000 unemployed people prior to the tailors' strike.

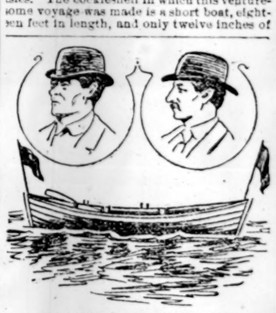
The Trade and Labor Alliance is organizing garment workers all over the country.

Before a man can become a cab driver in London he is obliged to pass an examination before the Scotland Yard authorities in regard to his knowledge of the city.

ROWED ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Extraordinary Voyage of Two Men in a Little Rowboat.

A cablegram announced a few days ago that the rowboat Fox which left New York bound for Havre on June 6, with two men as its crew, had arrived safely off the Scilly Isles. The cockleshell in which this venturesome voyage was made is a short boat, eighteen feet in length, and only twelve inches of



THE ROWBOAT FOX AND ITS CREW.

planking showed above the water's edge. Two men formed its crew. They are Frank Harbo and George Samuelson, Norwegian sailors both. The boat was built under the supervision of Harbo, and the voyage was undertaken for such honor and fame as might accrue from its successful accomplishment.

The boat is built of cedar, of a clinker model, open at both ends, save for a tiny space occupied by water tanks, and over this a canvas cover is buttoned. Sixty gallons of water was carried in the tanks, and as the men expected to be out sixty days that gave an allowance of one gallon per day.

Provisions for the same length of time were put on board. They consisted chiefly of canned goods, for there would have been difficulty in preserving any other sort.

A cornucopia shaped bit of canvas, to be used as a sea anchor when storms arose and a compass and a sextant completed, with five sets of oars, the equipment of the boat. Two oars not in use were secured by stout lashings, for the boat would have been in a bad way if these were lost.

When leaving port the men expected to average fifty-four miles a day. Each man was to pull eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. Five hours were to be allowed for sleep, and one for meals. Rest was to be had in daytime, the men taking turn and turn about.

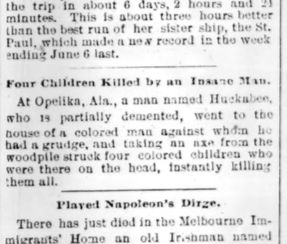
To lessen the danger of collision the men decided to take a route a bit to the southward of the "steamship lanes." They were spoken but twice during the voyage, and on August 7 they arrived safely at Havre.

A WATERMELON PEST.

A Deadly Parasite Has Attacked the New Jersey Vines---Remedies Recommended.

Away up in his cool quarters, at the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, a Herald reporter found William Beutenmuller, the curator of the department of entomology. When questioned concerning the deadly parasite that has attacked the watermelon vines of New Jersey farmers, Mr. Beutenmuller said:

"I have not as yet seen any specimens of this insect, but from what I have heard and read concerning its characteristics and habits



THE WATERMELON PEST ENLARGED.

I do not doubt that it is a species of the aphis cucumeris, commonly known as the melon louse. It is of deep brownish color. The wingless forms are shorter and stouter, and somewhat paler in color, but otherwise do not differ. The young forms are decidedly greenish or yellowish when matched, but soon darken. They confine their operations principally to the under side of the leaves, but they do not consume the plant in the sense of chewing; for, having pierced the leaf with their beaks they insert it into the tissue and pump up and swallow the sap. Where they are not numerous enough to kill the plant, they divert the sap to such an extent that the fruit fails to develop properly.

"Little or nothing is known of the history of this species. It has been very destructive to all sorts of cucurbitaceous vines for years, and in the fall of 1889 there were many complaints from farmers in all parts of New Jersey.

"The remedies that I would recommend would be to dissolve about one pound of the whale oil soap of commerce in eight gallons of water, and then spray the leaves with this solution; or, better still, to carefully dust on the plants, in the early morning, when they are yet damp with the dew, a powder prepared from ground tobacco. Kerosene has also proved effectual."

BIG CHIEFS ROUTED.

British Officers Killed in an Engagement With Matebeles in Cape Town.

A Cape Town (South Africa) dispatch states that troops composing Plumer's column have routed the big chiefs Sekombes and Umlugulus and three other impis. Major Kershaw and four sergeants were killed and thirty men were wounded on the side of the British.

Among those wounded in the engagement of Plumer's column with the Matebeles were six officers and several non-commissioned officers. Lieutenant Hervey died from his wounds. The rebel loss in the fight was 300. The battle lasted for seven hours. The rebels advanced boldly to within twenty yards of the guns of the British force. The Maxim gun did great execution.

A New Ocean Record.

The steamship St. Louis, of the American Line, is now the holder of the record from Southampton to New York, having just made the trip in about 6 days, 2 hours and 23 minutes. This is about three hours better than the best run of her sister ship, the St. Paul, which made a new record in the week ending June 6 last.

Four Children Killed by an Insane Man.

At Opelika, Ala., a man named Huckabee, who is partially demented, went to the house of a colored man against whom he had a grudge, and taking an axe from the woodpile struck four colored children who were there on the head, instantly killing them all.

Played Napoleon's Dirge.

There has just died in the Melbourne Immigrants' Home an old Irishman named James Casey, who was a member of the military band at the funeral of the great Napoleon at St. Helena. Casey was one of the oldest of colonists, having first landed in Melbourne in 1837, when it was a village of less than a hundred houses.

Four Tramps Killed While Stealing a Ride

A freight train ran off the track near Marengo, Iowa, and a number of cars were badly wrecked. Four tramps, who were stealing a ride, were killed.

Cycling Notes.

A Brooklyn inventor has patented a cycle hearse.

Women cyclists have been debarred from racing in Canada.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney rides the bicycle in moderation. He is enthusiastic over the exercise it affords.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has refused to sanction the proposal of the St. Petersburg Municipal Council to place a tax on bicycles.

If you should become very fatigued when riding it is well to change the position of your saddle and handle bar slightly. It will ease you a great deal.

HORRORS OF THE HEAT.

People Died as if a Plague Was Sweeping the Land.

All records of deaths from heat were broken in New York City on the eighth day of the hot spell. The list of those who in that day gave up the struggle with life because of the high temperature was 122. In Brooklyn twenty-one were reported; in Jersey City, N. J., and its environs eighteen died.

The sun killed nearly one hundred persons in New York City and laid low 350 more by heat prostration and thermic fever. The dead bodies of the stricken ones lay without care for hours, and when the overworked Coroners' physicians arrived to grant the removal permit they were a menace to health. The hospitals were taxed to their fullest capacity to care for the sick and dying. Cabs, huckster wagons and push carts were converted into temporary ambulances to meet the needs of the hour. Bodies of dead horses were strewn in every block, where they were left for hours before the vans arrived to remove them. Three days of the hot term elapsed before men began to die. In five days over 300 died. The hospitals have saved thousands who were stricken.

New York City was not alone in its suffering. Men died at Long Branch and at Bath Beach, at Coney Island, and the lists of dead in Jersey City, Staten Island and Brooklyn were appallingly long. When men die at the seashore from the effects of the weather it is little wonder that Coroners are overworked.

Every city in the country suffered from the intense heat. Boston's official temperature was not above ninety degrees, yet the weakening effects of the two previous scorchers has shown itself in a larger mortality list than on any day of the year. The dead number ten. The possibly fatal cases are as many more, while the number of prostrations are hard to estimate, but will run well toward fifty.

From all over New England the same story of intense heat comes. The Waltham (Mass.) Watch Factory closed; men in the Boston Subway were forced to stop work. The letter carriers in Milford could not deliver the noon mail, for the mercury touched ninety-eight. At Marlboro, Mass., ten horses in the water works basin died from effects of the heat.

The excessive heat at Terre Haute, Ind., caused a number of prostrations. For the fifth day the 100 mark was reached.

Mr. J. G. Joyce, joint clerk of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and Bay Line Steamship Company, died at his desk in the Bay Line office in Norfolk, Va., overcome by heat. William C. Cosgrove, of the United States Navy, 53 in the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., while proceeding aboard the Maine, and died in a halt hour.

The temperature in New Haven, Conn., was ninety-three degrees and three deaths resulting from prostration by the heat and sunstroke occurred.

Three deaths from the heat were reported at Philadelphia. The thermometer reached ninety-eight degrees.

The heat at Montreal, Canada, was intense, and business was almost wholly suspended in consequence.

ANDREE'S BALLOON SIGHTED.

It Was About a Thousand Miles Northwest of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Indian Superintendent Vowell, of British Columbia, wired the Dominion Government that creditable information had been received from two Indian parties, separated by a considerable distance at the time of observation, that the Andree balloon had been sighted in latitude 55.15 N., longitude 127.40 W., pursuing a nearly northerly course.

Dr. S. A. Andree is the chief engineer in the Royal Swedish Patent Department, who conceived the project of reaching the North Pole by balloon. Accompanied by Nils Strindrom, Andree started from Spitzbergen some time in June. On July 1 a balloon passed westward over Winnipeg, Manitoba, at a great height, and it was presumed that it was Andree's. The point at which the Ottawa despatch reports it as having been seen is about 1000 miles northwest of Winnipeg.

Death in a Fire Trap.

A disaster, appalling in every detail, was the burning of the six-story building at No. 165 Greenwich street, New York City, which caught fire at a time when every floor was crowded with workers. Beginning at the basement, the flames swept swiftly upward, overtaking many in their flight to the escapes. Of these three lost their lives, and nine or ten others were seriously, if not mortally, injured. The dead are: William Gray, thirty-five years old, Superintendent, succumbed in a heroic effort to save the lives of his subordinates; Phoenix Hass, seventeen years old, jumped from second story and fractured his spine; J. Muller, thirty-three years old, found beside that of Gray, on fifth floor.

Michigan Visited by Destructive Winds.

Four distinct storms visited Michigan during twenty-four hours and they carried widespread destruction of property and a large loss of life in their wake. In the Detroit River four people are known to have been drowned. The yacht Corsair capsized off Belle Isle and one of the crew was drowned. A boat containing three people was swamped by the high waves off Wind Mill Point, and only one of them escaped. At Benton Harbor four men were drowned while attempting to swim ashore, and all along the east coast line are reports of casualties on the water, and the number of deaths will no doubt exceed twenty. The property damaged by the four storms will be over $250,000.

Bryan in New York City.

W. J. Bryan, Mrs. Bryan and the party which accompanied them from the West, arrived at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad on the evening before the notification. The Democratic candidate for President was warmly greeted by a crowd in the station. After making their way to the ferryboat, hard pressed by the crowds which surrounded them, Mr. Bryan and his friends were conveyed across the river to Desbrosses street, New York City. Here carriages were in waiting, and the party were driven to the home of W. P. St. John, Treasurer of the National Committee. Mr. Bryan was cheered by people in front of the house, but declined to make a speech.

New York City Bank Shut.

The Murray Hill Bank, a State bank in New York City, was closed by the State Superintendent of Banking, F. D. Kilburn. There is little prospect that the bank will resume business. Bad loans had cut down the surplus and slow investments made the prospects of getting in cash remote.

Had Hiccoughs Six Days and Died.

Alfred B. Potter, a prominent citizen of Fairport, N. Y., died from hiccoughs. Four physicians had been in constant attendance for six days but were unable to relieve him.

Silver Talk Closes a Bank.

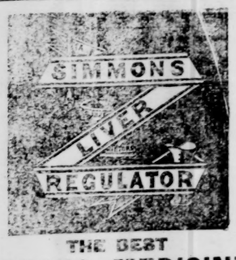
The Security Bank, of Duluth, Minn., failed to open its doors and is now in the hands of the State Bank Examiner. The unexpected withdrawals of deposits, believed to have been precipitated by the free silver sentiment in Duluth and the fear that gold would command a premium, are given as the cause. The deposits are approximately half a million dollars.

Big Contract for Brick.

A brick concern in Epping, N. H., recently received an order for 46,000,000 brick from a Boston firm, the contract to be finished in three years.

Absolute Anarchy Prevails in Crete.

It is stated that the revolutionary assembly which has been established in Crete, under the Presidency of Gerokostaros, now ninety-two years old, will issue a proclamation shortly, which will be a signal for a general uprising in the Island of Crete. A state



THE BEST

SPRING MEDICINE.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You wont find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect April 20, 1896.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and at 5:55 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays leave Elizabeth City at 2:55 P. M., and 8:05 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Railroad and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & N. R. R. for Tarboro, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. L. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manag'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pt. & Pass'r Agt.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

FRED DAVS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Dealer in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. ☞Al. kinds of Cabinet Work done.

GROVES

TASTELESS

CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.

WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ADNEY, CARR & Co.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
Of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PTESIDENT,
GARRET A. HOBART,
Of New Jersey.

Republican Senatorial Convention—Second District

Notice is hereby given that the Republican Senatorial Convention of the Second District will be held at Plymouth, N. C., on August 25th 1896.

N. B. YEAGER, Chair'n.

Republican Senatorial Convention—First District.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican Senatorial Convention of the First District will be held at Elizabeth City, N. C., on Thursday, August 27, 1896 at 11 o'clock, A. M.

M. B. CULPEPPER, Chair'n.

SOUND SENSE AND SOUND MONEY.

No matter how sound our money may be, it will not conduce to our prosperity so long as its principal mission is to pay the foreign manufacturer for goods that ought to be manufactured in our own country; so long as the chief avenue of its expenditure points away from instead of toward home.

Four years ago our money was not only sound, but it was also active. It paid to American workingmen the highest average wage they ever received; it kept our industries busy turning out the largest production they had ever known; it moved wheels of commerce in all directions, caused the largest known consumption of the products of our farms and, in short, brought to every legitimate interest in the United States a degree of prosperity without previous parallel.

All this it did because it was backed by systematic and uniform Protection. We need to get back to those favorable conditions. We shall not be prosperous until we do.

BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Candidate Bryan's speech at New York last week was a disappointment. From first to last it was on the defensive. Carefully reading it we find it to be a special plea rather than a sound argument. It is superficial rather than thorough. It is the lawyer's effort to make the best showing for his side. He has juggled with the facts. On a foundation of reckless misstatement and pure assumption, he has reared a superstructure of flimsy, intellectually dishonest reasoning. A singular opinion he must have of the average American voter's memory, judement and common sense. The flood of words has not swept away the facts of history and experience

The Republican party for thirty years has constantly reduced the public debt. It has never icreased the interest bearing debt and, if it can have its way, never will. The strange practice or doctrine of increasing the interest bearing public debt of the country came in vogue when the Democratic party took full possession of the Government.

The fact is, the era of low prices of the products of the farmer did not commence until the triumph of the free-trade doctrine in the election of Cleveland and a free-trade Congress in 1892, and those prices will continue low until the triumph of protection, which will surely occur in November.

McKinley's speeches to visiting delegations gain in excellence as they increase in number. That is to say, the principles that he advocates wear well, and his method of presenting them appeals forcibly to the intelligence and patriotism of the country.

"Seventy million dollars in hated foreign gold will come to Texas this year to buy the cotton crop, and it will not be used for crucifixion purposes either," says the San Antonia Express.

The Democratic victory of 1892, with Free Trade results, was terrible. A Democratic victory in 1896, with other evils to accompany it, would be fatal.

The sober second thought of the American people can always be depended on to settle political questions rightly. The campaign of education is progressing favorably.

As a closer of factories and destroyer of values of farm products the Democratic party has been a complete success.

Bryan and history are a good deal alike—they both have a habit of repeating themselves.

'Tis said that Sewall is a barrel, Bryan is a spiggot and Jones it a bung-starter. Let her go, boys!

Bryan finds the Vice-Presidential twins anything but heavenly.

A TALK WITH FARMERS.

We are deeply concerned for the future welfare of the farmers of the country. It is a matter of interest, rather than sympathy. No country can long be thrifty in which the farmer is unprosperous. No one with an intelligent comprehension of the vital relation of the farm to the factory, the shop, the store and the bank will undertake to ignore the farmer as an integral and potent factor in our industrial, commercial, financial, political and social life.

Those who depend on agriculture in this country for a livelihood are, according to the census, practically one half of the population. It is certainly to the interest of the country that this one-half of its population, engaged in a pursuit so essential to the life of the individual and to the civilization of society, should be prosperous and contented. The farmer has unquestionably suffered by unjust competitions. During the last three years his condition has grown really deplorable, and he has become desperate in seeking a remedy. But the CAUSE of this increased distress is plainly the operation of the present Tariff law. This could have been avoided, and can be remedied.

It will be remembered that the Republicans warned the Democrats that they were opening American markets to the agricultural products of other countries by the reduction in the duties on such products, which they were adopting, and that no adequate compensation could come in any increase of exports. Last year American exports fell off $75,000,000 while the imports inceased $100,000,000.

This country is being overrun with foreign merchandise and productions, on the one hand, and that the foreign market for American goods is falling off at a tremendouus rate, on the other. The farmer loses by virtue of both of these processes. He loses the foreign market for his products by the falling off of exports, and he suffers still more by the loss of the home market through the increased importations of competitive foreign foreign products, and also through the diminished purchasing power of the home consumer in consequence of industrial depression. While this loss is experienced directly and sympathetically by all the industries of the country, the great agricultural class is greatly suffering.

Now, it is clear that the farmer can not get the greatly needed relief by the means of the free coinage of silver. It is with him more a question of markets than of money. Without discussing the silver question, it should be sufficient for the farmer to realize that in voting for free silver he must vote for free trade. In voting against protection the farmer, as truly as the manufacturer and the laborer, kills the goose that lays for him the golden egg of prosperity.

There is a surplus of labor now and it will require time to remedy that and give work to all. It cannot be remedied by a law to increase the amount of money in circulation. No amount of money would benefit a man if he could not find work with which to earn it.

If the farmers of this country want prosperity let them unite and cast their vote for Protection, have the mills and factories of the country opened, and give employment to millions of mechanics and laborers who are now idle, and thus make a home market for their products.

☞"A Laboring Man" says that "the true meaning of 16 to 1, in case of Bryan's election, would be 16 men to one job. Let all of us, who do not want that, help to make it mean 16 votes for McKinley and prosyerity to 1 for Bryan and hard times.

If the McKinley law had not been repealed there would have been no scandalous bond deals, because there would have been all the gold in the Treasury that it needed for every purpose.

We are tired of a tariff that encourages us to buy goods abroad and then compels us to borrow money to pay for them. We have enough of a revenue system that produces a deficit.

THE POPULIST STATE TICKET—ACTION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

At the Populist State Convention last week W. A. Guthrie was nominated for Governor, O. H. Dockery for Lieut Governor, C. W. Thompson for Secretary of State, W. H. Worth for Treasurer, Hal. Ayer for Auditor, G. A. Mebane for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and W. Montgomery for Judge of the Supreme Court.

On the next day, the 15th, the Republican State Executive Committee met and, after deliberation, decided to fill the vacancies on the Republican State ticket with those named by the Populists, and issued the following address:

To the Republicans of North Carolina.

A very important election involving vital interest which concerns every citizen in the State is upon us. In order to succeed it is necessary that the utmost harmony should prevail everywhere.

We still have to preserve the liberties assured by our victory two years ago. Fair elections, growing out of the unrestricted exercise of the suffrage, accomplished by the joint action of the State, co-operating together for that purpuse, should be maintained, and in order to the maintenance the parties to the agreement must keep up the co-operation on the same basis locally, at least, as achieved so glorious a triumph in 1894.

It is therefore resolved by the State Republican Executive Committee in regular meeting assembled, that we recommend to the Republican voters of the State the necessity of co-operation with the Populists in all the counties, where it is practicable, on the legislasive and county officers, with the understanding that members of the Legislature of both parties shall support the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator, so that each party shall have one Senator in Congress, and to the end that the State may be saved from the disfranchisement and misrule that will result from Democratic ascendancy, as it now exists in South Carolina, and that the enactments of the last Legislature in favor of popular freedom be maintained.

We also urge the immediate organization of McKinley and Russell clubs in every precinct in the State, and that they secure necessary literature to educate the honest yeomanry of the Commonwealth in those principles advocated by the Republican party that every voter shall exercise his suffrage in this most important election intelligently and advisedly.

Resolved, That owing to the ill feeling likely to be engendered and the prejudices embittered, as already foreshadowed in the West by a joint canvass between leading candidates, it is the deliberate judgment of this Committee that such canvass is hereby discouraged; and that instead we advertise and hold our own meetings and present our own speakers to enlighten the voters on all issues entering the campaign.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that the action of the State Republican Convention in nominating Judge Russell for the Governorship meant that that he is to be supported in his candidacy by the party of the State, and that he will not be withdrawn in the interest of any other candidate of any other party for said position, and further that no effort will be spared to secure his triumphant election which now seems so auspicious.

Further in testimony of our good faith with the Populists, we accept on our ticket the candidates named by the late Populist State Convention, whose names fill the vacancies left open by us for such purpose, and that we pledge our abiding and untiring support to these candidates in the persons of Oliver H. Dockery for Lieutenant Governor; W. H. Worth, State Treasurer; Cyrus W. Thompson, Secretary of State; Charless H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Judge W. A. Montgomery, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in presenting for our support for the Presidency the great champion of protection to American industries, Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, and Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for the Vice Presidency, and hereby pledge our earnest support of their candidacy and the platform of principles upon which they stand in enunciation of the party policy touching the great economic and other issues demanding settlement; and that our firm belief is that by wise and proper management our State will give these gentlement its electoral vote in November next.

Why McKinley is a Protectionist.

First—Because, having tried Free-Trade, or a Free-Trade Tariff, four times since 1783, it (Free-Trade) has never once failed to cause excesssive imports, and decreased imports, heavy loss of specie, suspension of our manufactories, low wages and enforced idleness of our laborers, general inability to pay our debts, wide-spread bankruptcies, universal distress and financial ruin.

Second—Because having tried Protection five times since 1783, it has never once failed to cause increasing demand for labor, high wages for our workingmen, and lower prices for their family and household necessities, general and growing agricultural prosperity, varied and multiplied industries, strong development of our educational and benevolent institutions, and an increase of national wealth unprecedented in the history of any other nation.

Third—Because the foregoing results in each case having been uniform, unfailing and invariable, I am compelled to believe that the said evil results are inherent in the Free-Trade system, and that the said good results are no less inherent in the Protective system.

Fourth—Because, these things being so, I must prefer that system that brings universal prosperity, rather than the one that causes general and unavoidable adversity. — *William McKinley.*

What is a Dollar

Toledo Blade.

"What is a dollar, or what constitutes a dollar?" J. M. S. Jackson, W. Va.

Section 3511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares a dollar to be the unit, value of United States money, at the value of 25.8 grains of "standard" gold—tenth alloy. Therefore, as the value of the alloy is not counted, is the value of 22.22 grains of pure gold.

The 22.22 grains of pure gold is worth nearly twice as much as the 371.25 grains of pure silver in the silver dollar; and right there is the reason all men who understand the truth about the matter are opposed to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. It is not opposition to the use of silver as a money, but to calling a half-dollar's worth of silver a dollar.

CURE FOR HEAD ACHE

As a remedy for all forms of Head ache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual costiveness Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at Alex. Wadsworth's Drug Store

Beating the Long Record to 1873.

Bridgeport Standard.

The New York World puts the free silver cry "in a hole" by a very effective grouping of certain facts which the free silver advocates studiously ignore or which they are ignorant. The following is the showing of the World:

"It is hardily possible that the advocates of free coinage know what they are talking about in asking for a 'restoration of the conditions prior to 1873.' Before 1873 we had coined only a little over 6,500,000 silver dollars. Since 1873 we have coined over 420,000,000. From Jan. 1 to June 30 this year there were coined 7,500,412, or more than during the entire 81 years of the government up to 1873."

THE DISCOVERY SAVED HIS LIFE.

Mr. G. Cailloute, Druggist, Beavers vile, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We wont keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Alex. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Pen Picture of Bryan.

Here are lines from a pen picture of Mr. Bryan, drawn by his contemporary. Editor Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, in a letter to the New York World: "From the professional standpoint, a dismal failure—A mere mere journalistic figurehead—His legal practice has never amounted to anything worth mentioning—As a politician . . . . no organizing ability—He has never held any executive position—A man of immature judgment—Has been traveling about the country five weeks out of six as the paid champion of the Bimetalic league." These brief extracts do not indicate a presidential candidate likely to command the tolerance of the people, much less their respect.

Cures Nervous Troubles and Indigestion.

Mr. W. T. Nelson, president of the Second National Bank, of Jackson, Tenn., says: "For indigestion and nervous trouble, I would rather give up any remedy than Dr. King's Royal Germetuer. As a nerve tranquilizer and restorative, it is all that can be desired. It is not a narcotic in any sense, but produces the hadpiest effects upon the disordered nervous system. I consider it an invaluable remedy, and have for several years been recommending it to my friends.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

AN EDITOR'S NIGHTMARE.

He Was Fifteen Years In Suppressing an Insistent Contributor.

The former editor of The Scotsman, when he retired to enjoy his well earned leisure, gave Alexander Russell this advice, "The conduct of a daily paper," he said, "is always a very serious thing, full of dangers and difficulties, but in addition to its usual anxieties you, my friend, will every night have to keep the most vigilant watch lest that man Hill Burton should contrive to insert his theory about Scotch cheeses into your columns."

It is not necessary to particularize what it was; it will suffice to say that this theory—based upon the exposure of Scotch cheeses in front of the shops, and the treatment to which they were consequently exposed—was not complimentary or likely to recommend them to the purchaser.

"Day and night," said Russell, "for 15 years, I never forgot my predecessor's warning. A hundred times that theory endeavored to gain admittance into my columns, and by most unlooked for channels; sometimes it lurked concealed in an article about the Crimean war, sometimes in one of the divorce cases, sometimes in one on the division of the Free church in Scotland, or even in the disruption itself; but it was always detected and struck out.

"It was a duel to the death, for I knew that Hill Burton would never relax his efforts to get his views upon Scotch cheese into print while there was breath in his body. On the morning of the last day of the fifteenth year he ran into my office waving a paper in his hand and crying out, 'It's in, it's in!'

"'What,' cried I, 'not in The Scotsman surely?'

"'No,' said he, 'in Chambers' "Information For the People.'"

"My relief of mind is not to be described."—Pearson's Weekly.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, can be taken as easily in summer as in winter. Unlike the plain oil it is palatable, and the hypophosphites that are in it aid in digestion and at the same time tone up the system.

For sickly, delicate children, and for those whose lungs are affected, it is a mistake to leave it off in the summer months. The dose may be reduced if necessary.

We recommend the small size especially for summer use, and for children, where a smaller dose is required. It should be kept in a cool

Superior To All Sarsaparillas.

Down in Georgia, over fifty years ago, a marvelous medicine was discovered. It was what is now known as P. P. P., (*Lippman's Great Remedy*), and its fame and reputation has been growing with the years.

For Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Pain in the side, wrists, shoulders, back and joints, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Scrofula, and all Blood and Skin Diseases, it has never been equalled.

Pain is subjugated, Health Renewed, Appetite restored and sleepless nights banished by its wonderful influence.

P. P. P. is a wonderful tonic and strengthener. Weak women should always take P. P. P. It builds them up. It has the universal commendation of medical men throughout the country, because we publish the formula on every bottle, and one trial will convince the most skeptical that it is a genuine health restorer.

Read The Truth And Be Convinced.

A Wonderful Cure.

I was a martyr to muscular rheumatism for thirty years; tried all medicines and doctors with no permanent relief. I was advised to take P. P. P. and before I had finished two bottles my pain subsided so I was able to work. I feel better than I have for years, and am confident of a complete recovery.

J. S. DUPRISS, Newnanville, Fla.

Testimony from the Mayor.

I suffered with Rheumatism for fifteen years, tried all the so-called specifics, but to no purpose. My grandson got me a bottle of P. P. P., and I feel like a new man.

W. H. WILDER, Mayor of Albany.

From Two Well-known Physicians.

We are having a big sale for your P. P. P., and we prescribe it in a great many cases, and find it an excellent thing. We handle about one dozen bottles a week.

Drs. J. M. & M. T. RICHARDSON, Piedmont, S. C.

Hot Springs Surpassed.

A bottle of P. P. P. has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs, Ark.

JAMES M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown Co., O.

Pimples, Sores and Eruptions Cured.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficient qualities of the popular medicine for skin diseases known as P. P. P. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. After taking three bottles in accordance with directions, I am entirely cured.

Capt. J. D. JOHNSTON, of Johnston & Co.

Savannah, Ga.

The above letters are taken from many received by us. P. P. P., (*Lippman's Great Remedy,*) is a medicine whose virtues are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

P. P. P. begins its work by purifying the blood, which is the source of all life, and does not cease until a perfect and entire cure is effected.

The mortifying eruptions that disfigure the complexion, the tired feeling that prevents thorough accomplishments of the daily tasks, sleepless nights, loss of appetite, irritability of disposition, all mean a derangement of the system consequent from impure blood, which can and will be cured by P. P. P.

P. P. P. (*Lippman's Great Remedy*), is conceded by physicians and the people to be the Greatest Blood Purifier of the Age. It positively and permanently cures. For sale by all druggists or direct from us; price $1 a bottle, six bottles for $5.

LIPPMAN BROS., SOLE PROPRIETORS. Lippman Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

A TRAGIC ADVENTURE.

The Thrilling Sequel to the Hanging of a Condemned Murderer.

"Everybody remembers when the great Texas murderer, Dick Masters, was hanged," said E. M. Cary of Waco, "but the strange death of Sheriff Winters, who sprung the trap, has been kept out of the papers. After Masters body was cut down, the county physician pronouncing the murderer dead, the sheriff ordered four deputies to carry the body to his private laboratory, where he used to pursue his medical experiments alone. He was bound to dissect the powerful, well developed body of Masters, so he shut himself up with the corpse and went to work.

The sheriff moved about briskly, making a great clatter with his instruments. Several times he went to the windows and peered out, but the neighborhood was deserted. He soon discovered that the drop on the scaffold had not broken Masters' neck, and the sheriff thought that was fortunate, as he always had experimented on the restoration of life whenever opportunity afforded. He laid down his instruments and began to try and restore life. The evening shadows drifted into night. It was a noisy town and the shouts and laughter of revelers could be heard everywhere. Several times the crowds passing the sheriff's room thought they heard the sounds of scuffling, and more than once a muffled shout was heard. But the pleasure seekers on the streets passed along without giving a thought to this.

On the following day Sheriff Winters failed to appear at his office. Nobody had seen him since he locked himself in the laboratory with Masters' body. Finally the mayor of the town and several deputy sheriffs went to the laboratory, but rapping at the door nor shouts would bring any answer. Then they broke open the door. The sight before them nearly turned their hair gray. The room was a total wreck. The furniture was strewn about the room, smashed to pieces, and everything bore evidence of a terrible struggle. Sheriff Winters lay on the floor, dead, and the marks about his throat showed that he had been strangled. A few feet away lay the dead body of the murderer, Masters. The faces and the garments of both men bore evidence of a hard fight. The only conclusion that could be arrived at was that Masters had revived, and on regaining consciousness and strength he attacked the sheriff and succeeded in killing him before he died himself. All this happened in the jail of Rio Grande county."—Kansas City Journal.

☞Be sure to get Simmons Liver Regulator for your Spring Medicine. It is the old reliable that did the old folks so much good. Don't let any one persuade you to take anything else instead. You can always Simmons tell Simmons Liver Regulator by the red Z on the package. Don't forget the word Regulator—Simmons Liver Regulator—better than anything else, and sure to do you good.

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

DEPARTMENTS well equipped. 27 teachers; 444 regular students, besides practice school of 97 pupils. 930 matriculates since its opening in 1892. 93 of the 96 counties represented. Competitive examination at County seat August 1st, to fill free tuition vacancies in dormitories. Application should be made before July 20th to enter the examination. No fee tuition except to applicants signing a pledge to become teachers. Annual expenses of free tuition students boarding in dormitories, $90; tuition-paying students, $130. Address, President CHARLES D. McIVER, Greensboro, N. C.

Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

IS YOUR NERVE GONE?

Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets Will Restore Nerves, Brain, Blood and Muscles to Health and Vigor.

The Kola nut has been used for centuries by Africans as a renewer of the tissue and preventer of fatigue.

Dr. Charcot, the eminent authority on nervous diseases, prepared a prescription from Kola which he vouched for as a tone specific in all nervous diseases and a sure invigorator for the blood.

Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets are prepared upon the above mentioned prescription from the fresh nuts especially imported from Western Africa.

Kola is not a cure-all. It is a food for nerves, brain and muscles and a tonic for the blood.

Kola Nervine Tablets are absolutely certain and speedy in their effects. They cure all nervous diseases, prevent fatigue, renew failing vigor, give tone to the whole system.

Kola Nervine Tablets cures sleeplessness and the nervous troubles from which sleeplessness comes. They are specific in cases of nervous dyspepsia.

The druggists say the demand for the Tablets is astonishing. Kola is what the debilitated want.

Thousands of packages have been sold. Good effects were felt at once.

Hundreds of letters say: "One package of the Tablets, costing $1.00, has done for me what physicians, who cost me $100, failed to do."

We absolutely guarantee that no harmful or secondary effects are felt from the use of the Kola Tablets.

Can you, in justice to yourself, refuse to pay 3c a day for sure relief from neuralgia, bloodlessness, brain fatigue, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia, loss of vigor, melancholia and all the evils resulting from a nervous condition? Ask yourself the question with all seriousness.

Dr. A. C. Sherwin is one of the best physicians in New England. He writes:

"Hotel Pelham, Boston, Dec. 6th, 1895.—Gentlemen: I am prescribing Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets for Nervousness, Insomnia, Dyspepsia and Neuralgia, with excellent results. I have no hesitation in stating that they are infallible in all forms of nervous diseases. Their invigorating properties are wonderful.

Yours truly, A. C. Sherwin, M. D.

Edward Everett Hale, D. D., the famous author of "The Man Without a Country," in an editorial in the Boston Commonwealth, and later in a personal letter, wrote thus:

"I am assured by a careful inquiry among the leading physicians and personal friends who have used them and in whom I have the utmost confidence, that Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets are invaluable in insomnia and all nervious diseases.

Edw. E. Hale.

Fifty Cents and $1.00 per box (one month's treatment). See Dr. Charcot's name on box. Kola booklet free. All druggists or sent direct. Eureka Chemical & Manufacturing Company, LaCrosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

N. G. Grandy & Co.

—BROKERS—

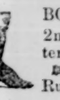
Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C

T. P. WHITE,



BOOT & SHOEMAKER.
2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.
☞Patching and mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

☞Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER

106 FULTON MARKET.

NEW YORK

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Shells furnished at a moment's notice. References:—Lincoln & Co., Bankers both City, N. C., and other Financiers with whom I deal.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 12, 1896.

Acme Cycle Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS:—Yours of the 1st inst. to hand; also the Acme Bell for my daughter, and to say that she is delighted with it would be putting it mild. I had the wheel sent out to Seminary, and at the close of school created more excitement among the girls than the proverbial Mary's Little Lamb." Again thanking you for the nice wheel, I am, yours truly,

R. W. Harris, Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Delta Cotton Co.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12, 1896.

Acme Cycle Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS:—The Acme Light Roadster came to hand O. K. on the 10th inst., and I must frankly say it exceeds my fullest expectations, and I am very much pleased with it. I consider it a strictly high grade up-to-date wheel in every detail of design, material, construction and finish, and is fully equal, if not superior to many of the best $100.00 wheels sold on the market here. I believe the Acme frame is the strongest and the most rigid and the most graceful and lightest frame built. It is a beauty among beauties and cannot fail to satisfy. Yours truly,

Charles T. Keetch, Fee. Sec. Ohio Association Union Ex-Prisoners of War

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

GOLD BUGS, GOLD BUGS

Call and find out something about it before you decide; and

FREE SILVER.

We can explain it to you as plain as day that we sell both Silver and Gold articles so low you would think there was no use to sight over either. What pretty and cheap Gold Watches. They look so stylish; and just look at those handsome

CUFF BUTTONS.

I want one of those

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SETS!

They are so neat and solid Silver At that price, just think of it You would think silver was free Low by the extreme low prices we are changing for articles such

Cuff Buttons, Stick Pins, Table Forks, Tea Table and Dessert Spoons.

Call and find out all about Gold and Silver before you decide to buy elsewhere.

Hathaway Bros.

THE RELIABLE JEWELERS

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Cor. Main and Water Streets.

North Carolina

Iron Works

—AND—

Supply House.

Machine Shop & Foundry,

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS Made and Repaired.

Steamboat & Mill Work a Specialty.

ELIZABETH CITY, N C.

We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Gauges, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machinery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

For further information, address,

J. H. PARTRIDGE,

P. O. Box 229. Manager.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Pasquotank Jno. Thomas A. Commander, Alson B. Seeley B. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles A. Banks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Allen Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. C. Sood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lamsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Colored—Methodist, H. R. Pettigrew, pastor; Cooper Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Lake Pierce, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor. Antioch, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Enoch Lodge No. 317, Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; C. W. Brother, S. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; H. Bradford, Sec'y; Moses Weisel Treas. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achorse Lodge No. 14; H. O. Hill, N. G.; L. Wescott, V. G.; J. D. Sykes, Rec. Sec'y; E. M. Stevens, Financial Sec'ry; W. W. Morrisett, Treasurer.

Patria Encampment No. 8; E. F. Sawyer, C. P.; W. W. Morrisett, H. P.; Monroe Bright, S. W.; W. H. Dunbar, J. W.; P. L. Garrett, Scribe; J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; N. E. Parker, Regent; N. Underwood, Vice Regent; Jno. Jordan, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor: R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Hall, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pocahontas Tribe No. 3, I. O. R. M.; C. M. Burgess, Sachem; C. W. Belanga, Sr. Sagamore; J. P. Simpson, Jr. Sagamore; J. D. Hathaway, Prophet; C. Bernard, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W. Meets every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman; Fred Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph E. Harrell and Frank Godfrey.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John D. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, Joan S. Morris; County Examiner, Gordon Pool.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.

Select school, I. N. Tillett, Principal.

State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

Hotels

New Albemarle House

Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, August 19, 1896.

☞Appearing brighter.

☞The Right is going to win.

☞The sober second thought will settle it.

☞Farmers are generally well on with fodder saving.

☞The reports are that the cotton crop in this section promises more than an average yield.

☞The Populists hold their Congressional and Senatorial Conventions at Edenton to-day.

☞Mr. Robert Williams, of Camden, died on Monday, at the advanced age of 80 years.

☞The Democratic Congressional Convention of this District will be held at Washington on the 25th inst.

☞The Republican Senatorial Convention of this District will be held at Elizabeth City on to-morrow week, the 27th inst.

☞On Monday evening Mr. Marion Etheridge, of Roanoke Island, fell from his boat on its way from Nag's Head to Manteo, and was drowned.

☞James Edwin Moore esq., of Williamston, is spoken of as the probable Democratic nominee for Congress in this District.

☞A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of this Congressional District will be held at Edenton to-day.

☞Mr. J. A. Hooper, of Avon, Dare county, is arranging to locate here to embark in the wholesale and retail Dry Goods trade.

☞The Senatorial Convention of the Second District will be held at Plymouth on the 25th inst instead of the 21st, as was announced.

☞Our Washington correspondent being off to enjoy a short vacation, his letters will be omitted until his return. They will then be resumed.

☞It is not the large area that the farmer undertakes to cultivate that pecuniarily counts, but it is the acres that are well drained and thoroughly tilled that bring the best results at crop gathering time.

☞The amount of food supply grown and obtained from the land and the water of this section of the Albemarle District is enormous. Intelligent observers say that it is unequalled by any like area in the United States.

☞Once a friend asked Lamertine: "Do you not spend too much money in advertising?" "No," was his reply, "advertising is absolutely necessary. Even divine worship needs to be advertised. Else what is the meaning of church bells?"

☞From the "Equator-Democrat," Key West, Fla., we learn that on the 10th inst, that the residence of our former townsman Hon. C. B. Pendleton, said to have been one of the finest in the City, was destroyed by fire. Loss over insurance estimated at $10,000.

☞"A Laboring Man" sends the CAROLINIAN this little parody on Bryan's crown of thorns and cross of gold slogan: *"You shall not stay Labor with a Silver slug!"* It is not so glittering perhaps, but it is in no sense blasphemous and will do as efficient execution.

☞A contemporary, who was evidently in a pensive mood, observes that "the days are passing one by one." Now that our attention is called to this fact, we remember that they have been passing in that fashion for several years, but we always neglected to mention it. When they begin to pass two by two we shall make a note of it.

☞The CAROLINIAN favors bimetalism—the use of both gold and silver as basic money, and if, after an honest effort, as the platform of the Republican party pledges, an agreement cannot be speedily reached with other nations for bimetalism, it believes the Republican party will deem it then to be the duty of the United States to open our mints to the coinage of silver and by proper retaliatory legislation against other countries enforce our way and protect ourselves.

☞The ordinary mind inclines to fair dealing and rebels at tyranny. You see two boys fighting on the street, one big, the other little Instinctively you part them, with difficulty refraining from cuffing the ears of the larger lad. You see a driver viciously yanking the reins so that the bit tortures the horse. You see him lash his animal mercilessly. Intuitively you stop him if you can; in any event you long to give him in double measure what he is giving the poor brute. In a certain sense, this is the outcome of sympathy, the concrete expression of which is popularly known as regard for the "under dog." As a matter of fact, it isn't sympathy; it's an inherent love of justice.

☞The reign of the Dog Star is over.

☞Now is the time to circulate the CAROLINIAN.

☞See Fowler & Co.'s Counterpanes and Blankets before buying.

☞No young man has learned so far to pull a plow with his bicycle.

☞Young ladies can plume themselves on the styles of Weisel's Millinery.

☞The Republicans of Pamlico will hold their County Convention on the 12th of September.

☞A $1 kid glove for 75c, and a $1.25 kid glove for $1 at Moses Weisel's

☞To keep up with the newest 1896 styles it is necessary to trade at Moses Weisel's.

☞For Twenty-five Cents, in advance, the CAROLINIAN will be sent to any address during the campaign.

☞Remember: The election of Republican President or Congress never disturbed business.

☞Find a way to set the industries of the country in motion as in 1892, and money will circulate.

☞See the new style in Trimmings, and the handsome line of Buttons at Moses Weisel's.

☞Hundreds of nice quality of Summer Coats and Vests at less than half price at Fowler & Co's.

☞At the seashore the complaint is that the "Summer Girl is plentiful, but the Summer Man is scarce."

☞Give the idle laboring man something to do and he will get his share of the money now lying idle.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

☞It is said that tying a piece of stale bread in a white muslin cloth and dropping it into the kettle with boiling cabbage will absorb all the offensive odor.

☞We have taken the agency for fine Clothing made to order by Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia. A fit guaranteed. The styles are correct and prices reasonable.

☞According to a wholesale furniture dealer, the best furniture polish is made of one-third alcohol and two-thirds sweet oil. Apply it with a soft cloth and rub with another cloth.

☞A thoroughly up-to-date line of Dress Goods at Moses Weisel's—everything that Fashion or good taste can call for.

☞A habit of viewing things philosophically is better than chunks of ice on days like most of the past week, and a contented disposition more to be desired than the artificial consolation that is drawn through straws.

☞Zoeller having bought out the "Great Western Art Studio" on Poindexter street, is prepared to astonish you on copying and enlarging as long as that stock of frames last. He also has some Crayon work on hand that the Company didn't deliver.

☞Great Bargains in Summer Coats and Vests at Fowler & Co's. They bought a big lot on June 5th 30 per ct on the dollar and will retail the whole lot for less than half price.

☞Truly says McKinley: "It is better to open our Mills to Labor than to open our Mints to Silver." Never mind the Mints; leave them as they are; but open the Mills of America to the American laborer who stands knocking for admission. That way lies prosperity; there is the plain path to national greatness and individual happiness.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 5:21 and will set to-night at 6:45.—A fan is sure to raise the wind.—At the late meeting of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows at Newberne, two of our townsmen were specially honored, Mr. Wesley Williams being elected Grand Patriarch and Mr. H. O. Hill Grand Marshall.—Miss Sadie Wilcox has returned from a visit to friends at Edenton.—"My baby actually cried for the moon last evening," said a proud young father. "That's nothing: one of these days she'll be wanting the earth," remarked a caller.—The Elizabeth City Band left on Wednesday to furnish music at the unveiling of the Confederate Monument at Windsor on Thursday. They returned on Friday.—The rhyming Critic thus speaks of a modern "New Woman:"

She wore a standing collar
Like a man;
And a tie that cost a dollar,
Like a man;
And it's also said that she
When the button wouldn't "gee"
Used a great big robust D,
Like a man!

—Cashier W. T. Old, of the First National Bank, has returned from a pleasure trip among the White Mountains of New Hampshire.—Humidity and humility resemble each other, but they are in no way related.—"None but the brave deserve the fair," but none but the brave can live with some of them."—Fine fresh mullets in market.—Mrs James A. Wilson, of Brambleton, Va., has been visiting the family of Mr. M. H. Snowden, in the First Ward,—"What are you fishing for?" a hook-and-liner was asked. "Fish" was the answer. "But what kind of fish?" "Fresh fish." Lucid, wasn't it?—"To what am I indebted for the pleasure of this call?" a West End young lady asked. "To the fact that the girl I called on was not at home," was the reply. Frank, wasn't he?—Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell and wife have been recreating among the high lands of Virginia.—Hon. N. B. Cartwright, formerly of Nixonton, but for some thirty years a resident of Osceola, Fla., is visiting his brother Mr. J. B. Cartwright, in the First Ward.—"Money is the root of all evil," said a sanctimonious citizen. "Yes; and that's why certain posing 'reformers' back away at evil so vigorously; they want to get some of the root," remarked one of the by-standers.—Criticus writes:

The torrid sunbeams now descends;
Forbearance is the rule,
But verily that rule must end
Toward him who says "keep cool."

—"Is Bryan what ye'd call a political economist?" asked a voter the other day. "Humph. Unless Sewall shows more signs of opening up his barrel he's got to be," was a disgusted Democrat's reply.—Messrs Oliver Gilbert and Willis Gregory left last week on a trip to New York and other points North.—Mr. Q. A. Forbes was tried and convicted in the Mayor's Court on Friday for an assault on Mr. J. W. Stokely. He was fined $10 and costs.—A Sufferer says it's all right to tell men and women that they ought to aim high, but he thinks the mercury ought to understand that its place is about half way down.—Our thoughtful patron Wm. G. Thomas, of Powell's Point, will accept our thanks for a luscious watermelon sent us a few days ago. Of course, we enjoyed it.—"Fame," said Uncle Peter, "am jes' like swingin' in a hammock. It am mighty good fun ef somebody doan' cut de string an' drop yer."—The Versifier thus alludes to a hitherto active politician:

His health is perfect, as I know,
He looks to be both hale and hearty,
But he has no desire for crow,
And so he leaves it to his party.

—To a Pastor's inquiry, "Why don't you go to Church oftener?" the reply was: "I find it much more comfortable sleeping on a lounge."—Attention is again called to the filling and leveling on both sides of Tiber Creek Canal.—A selfish person who gives away the biggest share of the best is an exception.—"Papa," asked little Johnny, "what is meant by a person with a 'sanguine temperament?'" "It means a person who expects a good many things that do not happen, my son."—When the cat washes her face look out for rain.—By the raising of the Martin street bridge over the Tiber Creek Canal, small vessels can pass up to Road street.—The question for debate by the Young Men's Literary Society at the hall of the Collegiate Institute Friday night will be: "Resolved, that Women be Allowed the Right of Suffrage."—There were a number of cases in the Mayor's Court the past week.—Capt. Lester continues in a critical condition.—Mr. J. E. Burgess, of Old Trap called and paid his respects on Monday.—Reading of a recent event, the Wag observed:

How strangely do life's prizes go,
Awarded by the crowd;
Some triumph by things they know,
And some by talking loud.

—The Odd Fellows are preparing to occupy their new hall on Road street.—The protracted meeting at the Court House continues.—The Methodist Sunday School had an excursion to Nags Head yesterday.—Dr. D. H. Abbott, of Vandermere, and Hon. E. C. Duncan, of Beaufort, were in the city yesterday. Both called and paid their respects.—A number left on last evening's train to attend the Populists Convention at Edenton to-day. More will leave this morning.—Hon. G. W. Cobb, Dr. P. John, W. G. Pool esq., and others left last evening to attend the meeting of the Republican Congressional Committee at Edenton to-morrow.

Items from Avon, Dare County.

Weather very hot and dry.—Fishing only ordinary. Three nets made an usual catch Saturday and sold for $38.—The population of Avon is increasing. There are now 90 families and 415 inhabitants. And if the present rate of increase holds good many weeks the population will be 515, counting babies!—The life saving boys have entered on another ten months' active season.—Mr. J. A. Hooper is disposing of his property at private sale preparatory to moving to Elizabeth City to engage in a wholesale and retail dry goods business with Thos. Gold, of Baltimore.

REPORTER.

A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

FIRST: Correspondence is solicited regarding "Membership" and "Official Correspondents."

SECOND: We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our cause.

THIRD: We publish a large line of documents covering all phases of the Tariff question. Complete set will be mailed to any address for 50 cents.

FOURTH: Send postal card request for free sample copy of the "American Economist." Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary 150 West 23d Street, New York.

CURES.... SUMMER DISEASES

The Ideal Remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Loss of Appetite, etc., is that standard of all medicines,

DR. KING'S

ROYAL GERMETUER.

Thousands of Certificates attest the fact.

Mr. L. T. Collier, Kosciusko, Miss., says: "My bowels would act from ten to twenty times a day, of a bloody, mucus nature. My kidneys were very badly out of order. I was treated by the best physicians, and they said I could live but a short while. I then commenced using Royal Germetuer. In three weeks I could eat anything, and do as much work as ever. I continued the Germetuer, and can testify that I am entirely cured, and that Germetuer did the work."

☞It is as pleasant to take as lemonade, and builds up from the first dose. It cures disease by removing the cause.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

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SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The 19th Annual Session Opens September 21st, 1896.

This school prepares for business life or for entrance to higher institutions of learning, including the U. S. Military and Naval Academies.

Exceptionally fine advantages offered in instrumental and vocal music.

Diplomas are awarded students completing courses of study.

Students of this school are admitted to the University of North Carolina and to Wake Forest College upon certificate.

Full faculty of six regular teachers besides special instructors. Rates of tuition and board very low.

Write for Catalogue. Address,

S. L. SHEEP, President,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

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—ARE THE—

PEOPLE

who don't take advantage at once of our special sale of

Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

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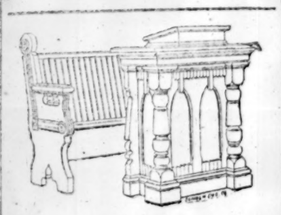
Leading Merchants and Hustlers,

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C



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Manufacturers of and Dealers in KILN & AIR DRIED

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—AND—

CRATES

Now is the time to place your order the latter for the Spring Shipping

Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

A. A. Small is on the sick list.

Mary L. Davis has returned from New York.

Miss Amanda Womble left Monday for Norfolk.

A. L. Hudgins has moved in his new house on Speed street.

The Christian Aid picnic at Mt. Lebanon Park to-morrow.

Mrs. S. L. Newby, of Washington, is visiting John L. Newby.

Elbert Riddick continues quite sick at his home on Pennsylvania avenue.

Misses A. E. Fearing and L. E. Riddick are visiting at South Mills.

J. R. Fleming and John E. Jones were visiting friends in Hyde county last week.

Mrs. A. G. Pettigrew, who was confined to her room last week is out again.

Mr. U. S. G. Green, of Norfolk, lectured at Mt. Lebanon church on Monday night to an appreciative audience.

A lawn party will be given on the green at Olive Branch church tonight.

Mesdames L. Gaskins, F. Mullen, L. Glover and Miss M. F. Small spent several days in Currituck last week.

Mrs. M. A. Fearing received a letter Monday stating that her son James was seriously sick at a hospital in New York.

In response to a telegram Prof. J. H. M. Butler went to Hertford Wednesday morning to make the opening address to the A. M. E. Zion Centenial Bazaar.

ELIZABETH CITY STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

320 young men and women, representing 24 counties, have received instruction in this institution since it opening in 1891. A large number of these have taught successfully in the public schools of the State. The school affords thorough and practical instruction in normal and scientific branches and SPECIAL instruction on good MORALS and MANNERS. Competent instructors are employed. Tuition is free. Board ranges from $6 to $7 per month.

The sixth annual session begins September 14th, 1896, and closes the fourth Friday in May, 1897. If you have a son or daughter to educate, consult the Principal, or write to him for a catalogue.

P. W. MOORE, A. M.,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Principal.

Roanoke Institute,

—FOR—

Males and Females,

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

This young institution offers first-class advantages to young men and women seeking an education. There are four departments of study, viz: Primary, English, Industrial and Theological. Instructors will be employed in each department eminently capable of doing excellent work in the school room. Special attention to Vocal and Instrumental Music. For further information apply to

M. W. D. NORMAN, A. M.,
President.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

WE HAVE

FOUND SOMETHING VERY GOOD

An old time saying tells us that goods rightly bought are half sold. That is why we tell you now of how we bought the items below at undervalue prices. Thus you may know that having bought at the lowest price we can sell likewise.

1896 STYLES

in Kiakasilks, worth 40c, our price 24c per yard. 1896 styles in linen effects from 10c per yard up. Up-to-date styles in Tussah Silk at 10c the yard. Kid Gloves, all sizes, in black and colors, 79c the pair, worth $1. Kid Gloves, all sizes, in black and colors, at $1, guaranteed, worth $1.25. 20th Century (up-to-date) 1896 Shoes for Ladies and Misses.

CLOTHING

for Men and Boys and Children in the newest and up-to-date paterns, cuts, &c., &c., at prices to suit everyone.

MILLINERY

Department is complete in every detail of 1896 styles known to the best informed.

Moses Weisel.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C
WATER STREET

Great Bargains in CLOTHING.

I want to announce to the readers of the "Carolinian" that I am the

LEADER OF LOW PRICES

in Clothing in Elizabeth City. I am prepared to offer great bargains to any and all who need a pair of Pants, a Vest, a Coat or anything in the Clothing line. Call and examine goods.

F. PRUSCHANSKIN,

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Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.
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900 DROPS

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." ☞See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is "sure up to the price definitely" is our condition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to know good bargains by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & Co's

Clothing.

Fowler & Co. are offering some Special Bargains in Clothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value.

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

SALOMONSKY IS Is Selling Out

his stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Cottons, etc. regardless of Cost.

A BARGAIN.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION OF THE

NEW YORK SUNDAY ADVERTISER

Will be mailed to any Address in the United States Outside of New York City.

From Now until November 8, 1896,

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New York's Best and Most Pregressive Republican Sunday Newspaper for over four months for the small sum of fifteen cents, or Daily and Sunday for sixty-five cents.

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but have sold direct to the consumer for 23 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 50 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Top Buggies as low as $55. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons $31 to $50. Send for large catalogue.

No. 139—Surrey Harness, Price $14.50, 9 good as sells for $20. No. 723—Price, with lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60.00. As good as sells for $75.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Cures

Talk in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla as for no other medicine. It has the greatest record of cures of any medicine in the world. In fact,

Hood's

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1. **Sarsaparilla**

Hood's Pills cure sick headache, indigestion

Some Mosquito Facts.

Not one, but three species are represented among those who venture into human habitations. The one whose sting hurts the most is a little dark brown creature, but a goodly sized yellow mosquito and a large sized black variety, with striped legs, are backward in making their presence known.

Mosquitoes are so natural, so cunning in the manner in which they sting and draw their blood that it will no doubt surprise most people to be told that sucking human blood is only an acquired taste with them. Dr. Uhler says that their natural food is slime and deleterious organic matter that would be the cause of much malaria were it not eaten by the mosquitoes.

"Sucking blood is only an acquired taste," says Dr. Uhler, "but they have learned how to do it scientifically. Did you ever notice how quickly they discover and make for places on the exposed parts of your body where arteries full of blood lie near the surface?"

All the mischief of mosquitoes was inherited by the females. The males neither buzz nor sting, nor do they seem to do anything at all except to stay lazily by and watch a spry and energetic female cavort around a human ear and make merry over the annoyance she is causing to the man or woman with nerves.

Entomologists say that the male mosquito is even too modest to eat; at any rate, nothing has ever been found in the stomach of one.

The males can't make a noise because they haven't a pair of sonorous cavities near their wings, as the females have. The air hurled against these cavities by rapidly moving wings causes the buzz heard when Mrs. Mosquito is drawing near.—Baltimore Sun.

Largest Gold Coins.

The largest gold coin now in circulation in the world is the "loof" of Annam, a French colony in Eastern Asia. It is a flat, round gold piece, almost as large as a tea saucer, and is worth $220 in United States coin. The second largest is the "obang of Japan. The obang is a beautiful, oblong coin of the finest quality of gold, and is worth about $55 of our money. The third largest and most valuable of the regular "current" coinage of the Nations" is the "benda," a hammer-shaped ingot, which circulates as lawful money in Ashantee. The benda is worth about $19 in United States gold, which makes it about equal in value to the California gold $20 piece. The "loof" of Annam is believed to be the largest and most valuable piece ever coined in the history of the world, excepting, of course (as far as value is concerned), the different gold coins of smaller denominations, which have sold at enormous prices on account of scarcity or on account of historical associations. As far as weight fineness is concerned, the loof is the king-pin of the world's coinage.

First United States Coins.

The first coins really deserving the name of United States coinage were struck off as "pattern pieces" by Benjamin Dudley, at the instigation of Robert Morris, and were laid before Congress in 1784 as specimens of what the coinage should be. They were a "mark" and a "quint," and thus described: The "mark"—obverse: an eye, the centre of a glory, thirteen points, cross equidistant, a circle of as many stars. The "quint" is similar in design, the value on reverse being noted.

Fumes of Kerosene.

Many physicians believe that the fumes of kerosene, when the lamp is turned low, may cause diphtheria. Many sleeping rooms are thus semi-lighted all night, and the windows closed or raised but slightly. The atmospheric conditions become deathly. A turned-down kerosene lamp is a magazine of deadly gas to which the healthiest lungs cannot be exposed safely.—Health.

Forty-two tenements, capable of housing 1700 persons, were condemned by the New York Board of Health the other day.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

The influence of women upon the civilization of the world, could never be measured.

Because of her, thrones have been established and destroyed. The flash of her eye, the touch of her hand, and we have the marvellous power of women, glorious in the possession of perfect physical health.

Lydia E. Pinkham, by her wonderful discovery of the "Vegetable Compound," has done much to place this great power in the hands of women.

She has lifted thousands and thousands out of the misery brought by displacement of the womb, and all the evils that follow diseases of the uterus.

The "Vegetable Compound" restores natural cheerfulness, destroys despondency, cures backache, strengthens the muscles, restores the womb to its normal condition, and you are changed from a physical wreck to the joy of your home and friends.

By the way—the leading druggists tell us that the demand for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is simply beyond their power of understanding, and what is best of all, it does the work and cures where the best physicians utterly fail.

NYNU—33

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

CANDIDATES NOTIFIED.

Bryan and Sewall Accept Their Nominations in New York City.

BRYAN READS HIS SPEECH.

Madison Square Garden Crowded by 12,000 People, Who Cheered the Democratic Candidates---Bryan's Speech of Acceptance Greeted With Shouts of Approval --- Sewall's Brief Acceptance.

NEW YORK CITY, August 13.—William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall were officially informed last night in Madison Square Garden of their nomination for President and Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention. An immense crowd of people filled the big building, animated by eager curiosity to see and hear the young Western orator who captured the nomination at Chicago. This curiosity was intensified by the published accounts of his theatrical journey across the country from Nebraska and his arrival in this city.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

When the doors of the Garden were opened at 7 o'clock the place began immediately to fill. The crowd that had waited impatiently for more than an hour at the Madison avenue entrance came in with a rush, eager to secure good seats.

The audience broke into prolonged cheering at 8.10 o'clock, when Mr. Bryan entered the Garden. First came Mrs. Bryan on the arm of Treasurer St. John. Following came Mr. Bryan on the arm of Chairman James K. Jones, followed by Mr. Sewall, with Governor Stone, of Missouri. The first persons to greet Mrs. Bryan when she entered her box were Congressman Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, and Senator Blanchard, of Louisiana.

For five minutes the multitude in the Garden gave way to tumultuous applause as Bryan bowed again and again to the shouting crowd, taking his seat time after time, believing the uproar was over, only to be called again to the front to receive the ovation.

Chairman Jones opened the meeting by introducing Elliott Danforth as Chairman. Mr. Danforth made a brief speech and presented Governor Stone, Chairman of the Notification Committee, who delivered the formal notification speech. When Governor Stone concluded the assemblage broke into cheering. Chairman Danforth then in a few words introduced Mr. Bryan. At the mention of the name the applause was deafening and the stamping of enthusiastic feet was like the sound of muffled thunder. Men rose to their feet, waving their hats, handkerchiefs and their arms. The sound rose and fell in great waves. When Mr. Bryan stepped forward the sound took a stronger note and the assemblage went into a frenzy of approbation. It was fully ten minutes before the uproar ceased.

When the audience was tired out, and Bryan was able to make the words "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee" heard, a hush fell upon the great assembly. Bryan's voice was so low when he began his address that the audience feared that the rumor that the muscles of his throat had become relaxed was true, but he had scarcely spoken a hundred words when the tones rang out over the Garden. It cannot be denied that the audience was disappointed by the circumstance that Bryan read his speech. Nevertheless he was listened to with the deepest attention, and the salient points of the speech were received with applause. Bryan's voice continued clear and penetrating throughout his address, reaching every corner of the hall. He held his manuscript in the left hand, and with his right turned over page after page, his resonant voice sounding clear and distinct from end to end of the Garden.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens: I shall at a future day and in a formal letter accept the nomination which is now tendered by the Notification Committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged, but relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party.

We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent; no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breath from the course marked out by the National Convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago Convention, assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety, and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being, to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes both of social order and National honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are stanch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of Government favoritism—they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition—it is the highest indorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the Government administered without fear or favor.

It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those they control, to their mercy; nor is it the fault of those who are opposed to the instrumentalities the general public has been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that government has a right to protect the weak and avoid wrong-doing, but that it should also prevent the Government should not only punish wrong-doing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polished and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others.

The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of all Nations, is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small, to the strong as well as the weak, to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No Government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation, and not by those who enjoy its benefits.

After defending the plank in the platform which refers to the United States Supreme Court, he continued:

Now, let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No National party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for bemetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign Nations can be obtained.

Those who represent the minority sentiment in the Chicago Convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action on the ground that, in their judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed." When they assert that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism, they condemn monometallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money owning and the money changing classes and it cannot stand for one day in any Nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism. Between bimetallism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading Nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized Nations?

If they are in fact desirous of securing bimetallism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the demand for gold exceeds the production gold will fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed $1000 is still compelled to pay $1000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollars with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not a just complaint against the gold standard?

The wage-earners have been injured by a gold standard and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, the leading labor organizations and presented to Congress. Wage-earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, less of work more probable and reemployment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising; it also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry.

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy holders know that, since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantage of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets; and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, and, if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy.

Those who hold, as a permanent investment, the stock of railroads and of other enterprises—I do not include those who speculate in stock or use stock holdings as a means of obtaining an inside advantage in construction contracts—are injured by a gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the carping power of these enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and, as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, the stockholders must bear the burden of hard times.

Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries.

Official salaries, except the salaries of those who hold office for life, must, in the long run, be adjusted to the conditions of those who pay taxes, and if the present financial policy continues we must expect the contest between the taxpayer and the taxeater to increase in bitterness.

The professional classes—in the main—derive their support from the producing classes, and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create wealth.

It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the Government in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the Government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy administered in behalf of all the people would make our Government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in fifty-cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetallism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

In conclusion, Mr. Bryan said: Citizens of New York—I have traveled from the centre of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the West and South, and assure you that they desire not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth.

This great city is built upon the commerce of the Nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money-changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

I ask, I expect, your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the East, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this Nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. It was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people.

That figure—Liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our Nation among the Nations of the earth. With a Government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

When Bryan concluded, after speaking an hour and forty minutes, there was another demonstration, but it was brief, for the crowd, owing to the great heat, had shouted itself into a condition bordering on collapse. Governor Stone at the conclusion of the cheering, turned to Mr. Arthur Sewall, the Vice-Presidential candidate, and in a few words formally notified him of his nomination.

Mr. Sewall was received with great enthusiasm. It was some minutes before he could be heard, the entire audience cheering. He then, in a few well-chosen words, accepted the nomination.

Immediately Mr. Sewall ceased speaking the meeting was adjourned, and the outpouring to the streets began. Later Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall addressed an immense crowd from the balcony of the Hotel Bartholdi.

WHALES BATTLE WITH STEAMER.

Seminole, of the Clyde Line, Attacked by the Sea Monsters.

With great dents in the plates on each side and with some of the delicate machinery in the engine room disarranged the steamer Seminole, of the Clyde line, arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., from New York. The damage to the vessel was the result of an encounter with monster whales.

After passing Sandy Hook Purser R. E. Morton says the steamer ran into a school of whales. Soon six of the monsters appeared almost under the ship's bow and she crashed into one of them.

The impact apparently broke the whale's back, and it began to spout blood. Then the officers and passengers witnessed a remarkable sight.

The whales drew off a short distance and dashed madly against the vessel, causing her to tremble from stem to stem. The whales repeated this performance fourtimes, and at each collision the Seminole quivered as if about to go to the bottom.

Many of the passengers were hurled to the deck and bruised. Several women fainted. So terrible was the shock that some of the furniture in the saloon was broken from its fastenings.

The whales were badly injured by the collision, and after the fourth rush drew away spouting blood. They tried to come again, but moved slowly because of their injuries, and the vessel soon distanced them. It was feared the Seminole was badly damaged, but examination showed only the superficial injuries mentioned. The passengers say the whales were nearly 100 feet in length.

LI HUNG CHANG ON BIMETALLISM

"It Can Be Settled Only by the Silver Using and Producing Countries."

Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of China, called at the Bank of England, London, and remained about an hour. In discussing the silver question with the officials of the bank he suggested that that institution might take the initiative in settling the bimetallic difficulty.

The question of bimetallism, he said, could be settled only by the silver using and producing countries, and therefore China, Japan and America must decide it. "If," he went on, "we are to work in unity with Japan, we must make a proposal for a fixed ratio. But we shall fail unless Europe approves. England could settle the question if she wished, but she has her own interests to protect."

The National Game.

Jones leads the Brooklyns in batting.

Brooklyn has not won a series this season.

Payne is now Brooklyn's winning pitcher.

Six players of the Pittsburg Club have a batting average of over .300.

Hard times have seriously effected baseball in the South and far West.

So far 241 players have taken part in the big League struggle this season.

Fred Pfeffer is putting up one of the fastest second base plays in the country.

Anson, of Chicago, has set his heart on beating Cleveland out of third place.

The New York Club has signed Pitcher Gettinger, of the Hagerstown (Md.) Club.

Burkett, of Cleveland, has dropped off somewhat in his batting, but still leads the League.

No third baseman has played prettier or more steady ball this year than Shindle, of the Brooklyns.

Dwyer, of Cincinnati, pitched three successive games in which not a run was scored off his delivery.

Nichols, of Boston, has pitched in thirty-four games this season, and still has a clean fielding record.

One or two more deals like the Beckley-Joyce deals will make the New Yorks a sure first division team.

The Louisvilles have lost twenty-five games by one run this season. Some justification for a hard luck story there.

President Robinson, of Cleveland, says that the League would be money in pocket if coaching were stopped altogether.

A hard liner from Beckley's bat injured Lachance, Brooklyn's first baseman, so that it is possible he will be unable to play again this season.

Cuppy's tactics in taking a chance on a batsman when the bases are clear is the secret of his success as a pitcher. The Cleveland pitcher sends the ball over the base, and if perchance a hit is made by the first man who faces him, he studies to fool the next batsman.

There are pitchers on whom the "rattling" process has no effect, but while the yelling is going on each player is compelled to net for himself, it being impossible to hear instructions from his captain or the men beside him. And many a play and game has been lost on this account.

One noticeable fact about the present championship race is the teams that now occupy the first six positions have done less "shaking up" among their players than those that are in the second division. Another fact is that very few of the new men secured at the first of the season have proved fast enough for the League.

Hamilton, of Boston, plays ball with a glove of his own make. It is a beauty. It is about one-half the size worn by the general run of players, and is nicely padded. The thumb is not separate from the body of the glove, but is tacked on with some stitches. Delehanty, Lange and two or three other fielders have gloves like it.

The New York Club intends to build upon the veteran line. They realized that out of twenty young players which they began to train during the last two years they got only three worth keeping, and those three were not up to the average National League requirement. Zearfoss, a catcher, is the only find that the club has made this year, and with Warner and Wilson there is little need for him.

Our Money in Canada.

The Standard Bank of Toronto, Canada, posted a notice saying that on and after August 25 American one-dollar bills would be received for ninety cents only. Other Canadian banks are expected to take similar action. Most of the banks in Toronto and elsewhere in the Dominion decline to take American silver at any price.

Thrilling Experience of a Lion Tamer.

At a recent performance of the Hagenbeck Menagerie at Berlin, Germany, Mehrmann was knocked down by a stubborn bear that refused being stuck. Several lions joined in attacking the prostrate keeper, and two assistants armed with [illegible] in getting them away the bear [illegible] but the dogs [illegible] iron prods succeeded before he was seriously injured.

Money.

[illegible] of Charities, of Kansas, has turned back into the treasury the sum of $71,444.50, which has been saved out of the appropriations for charitable institutions for the last year.

Didn't Use All the [illegible]

Governor Morrill's State Board [illegible]

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.25 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	21,850
Condensed milk, gals.....	202
Cream, gals.....	901

BUTTER.

Creamery—Extras.....	—	@	15½
Firsts.....	14	@	14½
Thirds to seconds.....	11½	@	13½
State—Fancy.....	14	@	14½
Welsh tubs—Fancy.....	—	@	14
Western Im. Creamery.....	10	@	12
Western Dairy.....	9	@	12
Factory, firsts.....	10¼	@	10½

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	7½	@	7½
Full cream, good to prime..	6	@	7
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair.....	2	@	3
Part skims, choice.....	—	@	5
Full skims.....	1	@	1½

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh.....	13	@	13½
Jersey—Fancy.....	13	@	14
Western—Prime to choice....	11	@	12
Southern—Best.....	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₽ doz.....	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	1 12½	@	1 15
Medium, 1895, choice.....	97½	@	1 00
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 00
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	—	@	1 05
White kidney, 1895, choice.	1 20	@	1 23
Black turtle soup, 1895....	—	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₽ 60 lbs..	—	@	1 65
Green peas, bbls.....	—	@	72½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Blackberries, ₽ qt.....	—	@	6
Plums, green, ₽ basket.....	25	@	35
Peaches, Md., ₽ basket.....	75	@	85
Watermelons, ₽ 100.....	7 00	@	20 00
Muskmelons, ₽ carrier.....	75	@	1 50
Gooseberries, ₽ qt.....	3	@	5
Huckleberries, ₽ qt.....	4	@	7
Apples, fancy, red, ₽ bbl....	1 50	@	1 75
Pears, Le Conte, ₽ bbl.....	1 50	@	3 00
Grapes, Del., ₽ carrier.....	75	@	1 00

HOPS.

State—1895, choice, ₽ lb.....	7½	@	8
1895, common to fair.....	3	@	6
Pacific Coast, choice.....	6½	@	7
Common to prime.....	3	@	6
Old odds, 1893.....	1½	@	2½

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₽ bbl.....	75	@	90
L. I., in bulk.....	75	@	1 00
Sweet, ₽ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Cabbage, L. I., ₽ 100.....	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₽ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Orange Co., yellow, ₽ bbl..	65	@	90
Squash, nearby, ₽ bbl.....	40	@	60
Celery, ₽ doz. stalks.....	8	@	40
Carrots, ₽ 100 bunches.....	—	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₽ bbl.....	30	@	65
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₽ crate....	25	@	65
Green peas, ₽ bag.....	50	@	1 50
String beans, ₽ bag.....	—	@	—
Beets, ₽ 100 bunches.....	—	@	75
Lettuce, ₽ doz.....	15	@	40
Egg plant, ₽ bbl.....	50	@	60
Cucumbers, ₽ 100.....	35	@	40
Cauliflower, ₽ bbl.....	1 50	@	2 00
Green corn, Jersey, ₽ 100....	40	@	75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Primo, ₽ 100 lb.....	—	@	90
Clover mixed.....	67½	@	70
Straw—Long rye.....	90	@	95
Oat.....	33	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₽ lb.....	—	@	10
Spring chickens, ₽ lb.....	8	@	9½
Roosters, old, ₽ lb.....	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₽ lb.....	9	@	10
Ducks, ₽ pair.....	50	@	70
Geese, ₽ pair.....	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₽ pair.....	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₽ lb.....	—	@	11
Chickens, Phila., ₽ lb.....	—	@	14
Western, light weight.....	9	@	10
Fowls, ₽ lb.....	9	@	10
L. I. Spring ducks, ₽ lb.....	12½	@	13
Geese, ₽ lb.....	—	@	14
Squabs, ₽ doz.....	1 00	@	1 75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents.....	—	@	3 50
Spring Patents.....	3 5	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	67½
September.....	—	@	63
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	29½
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	26
Ungraded White.....	—	@	—
Rye—No. 2, Western.....	57	@	57½
Barley—Feeding.....	31½	@	32½
Seeds—Timothy, ₽ 100.....	3 50	@	4 00
Clover.....	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam.....	—	@	3.25

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed.....	6½	@	7¼
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	5½	@	8½
Country dressed.....	2	@	7½
Sheep, ₽ 100 lbs.....	2 25	@	3 00
Lambs, ₽ 100 lbs.....	3 40	@	5 62½
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lbs.....	3 40	@	3 85
Dressed.....	5	@	6½

TELEGRAPHY AT SEA.

A Dane Invents a Method That Does Not Require a Direct Line.

The American Consul at Copenhagen reports to the State Department that a young boatswain in the Danish navy has invented a telegraphic apparatus for communication with a ship at a certain anchorage without the use of a direct line. An electric battery with a pole in contact with moist earth and a telegraphic key and interrupter at the other completes the circuit. Bland apparatus, from which a cable is laid to and around the anchorage in a coil from a thousand to twelve hundred feet in diameter. A solenoid connected with a telephone aboard the ship completes the apparatus. The plan has worked successfully and the young inventor is now at work to get rid of the telegraph key and make the communication wholly telephonic. Among the advantages of the new method is that signals in this manner will not, as in case of flags, be visible to an enemy and that ships moving near the shore can communicate with various stations while passing over locations arranged for the purpose.

"IS IT HOT?" THEN WAS SHOT.

A Heat Sufferer Hit Grumbeske Twice for Asking the Question.

Henry Grumbeske and William Iumba were employed at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad station at Kingsland, Bergen County, N. J. Iumba for three days had been half crazed by the heat. Grumbeske met him and asked him if it was hot enough. Iumba made no answer, but drew a revolver and shot Grumbeske in the side. He fell, and Iumba fired at him as he lay on the ground, wounding him in the shoulder. Iumba then shot himself in the head and fell dead.

Grumbeske was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. One bullet was extracted, but the other could not be found. His wounds were fatal

Newsy Gleanings.

Maine has two hundred newspapers.

There is talk of a "Greater Lowell," Mass.

It is rumored that no more convicts are to be sent to Siberia.

The Baltimore and Ohio is laying new steel rail on its main division.

Fourth of July fire losses throughout the country were unusually light this year.

All attempts to reach the summit of Mount Blanc have failed this season, either through heavy snow storms or fogs.

The Swiss Government has proposed an obligatory insurance, but there are doubts as to whether the measure will pass the House.

The New Orleans City Council refused to accept the new charter for that city which the Louisiana Legislature framed at its recent session.

The evidence to be submitted to the Venezuelan Boundary Commission is practically all in, and the commissioners are engaged in classifying it.

Pittsburg, Penn., has been paying $8,000,000 a year in life insurance premiums, and has never had a company of its own. One is being formed.

Nineteen persons, two of whom are women, have been sentenced to death in Agram, Hungary, on the charges of brigandage and murder.

The Metropolitan Job Printing Company, of New York City, has been awarded the contract for printing the Postal Guide for the Postoffice Department. The contract is for four years at $19,000 per year.

On account of the bad outlook for the native corn crop owing to the lateness of the "rainy season," it is estimated that if the American railroads reduce freights, Mexico will take 10,000 carloads of our corn.

Only one of the thirteen trees planted on Washington Heights, New York City, by Alexander Hamilton more than a century ago to commemorate the thirteen original States of the Union is in a flourishing condition. All the others are either dead or dying.

A. J. Miller, a wealthy merchant of Frankfort, Ind., has offered to give $50,000 to any one who will restore his sight, lost three years ago by a stroke of paralysis.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The mystery surrounding the death of A. H. Pile, Secretary of the National Committee of the Silver party, whose body was found floating in the Potomac River near Washington, has not been solved.

At the suggestion of Commandant Sicard, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, acting Secretary McAdoo appointed a court of inquiry to meet at the Navy Yard to investigate and report upon the accident to the dry dock.

The Italian Minister applied to the State Department for information concerning the lynching of three Italians in Louisiana.

An appeal to the United States Supreme Court has been taken in the Lincoln gold bond injunction case, in which William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, is the principal plaintiff.

Judge Samuel Shellbarger, Member of Congress for several terms, ex-Minister to Portugal and for many years a prominent lawyer of Washington, is dead. He was born in Ohio in 1817.

President Cleveland has pardoned John Lyons, sentenced in Arizona to three and a half years' imprisonment for robbing a postoffice. Doubt as to the prisoner's guilt led to the President's action.

Postmaster-General Wilson has decided not to take any part in the coming campaign. He will sail for Europe on October 12, accompanied by his wife, and will remain for about two months.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	63	28	.692	Brooklyn	42	50	.457
Cincinnati	63	30	.684	Philadel.	41	50	.451
Cleveland	58	34	.630	New York	40	54	.426
Chicago	57	40	.588	Wshing'n	35	55	.389
Pittsburg	52	41	.559	St. Louis	29	64	.312
Boston	50	42	.543	Louisville	23	67	.256

Albert Bacon, at Sheffield, Mass., shot and killed a colored boy who had assaulted his little daughter, thus forestalling his neighbors, who were hunting the assaulter down.

Celia Rose, daughter of an Ohio farmer, confessed to poisoning her father, mother and brother.

At Columbus, Ohio, Miss Minnie Rhode committed suicide in the presence of her fiance, J. W. Fritz, an insurance agent. They had a misunderstanding, and she came to his office to talk it over. After exchanging a few words, she produced a bottle containing carbolic acid and swallowed the contents.

Judge Wilborn, of the United States Circuit Court, handed down, at Los Angeles, Cal., an important decision bearing on the relations of the Government to the railroads. He decided that the land grant roads cannot charge the Government full rates.

Hubert A. Newton, professor of mathematics at Yale, died in New Haven, Conn.

An incendiary fire destroyed the dwelling house and buildings on Spring Hill farm, in Somerset, Mass., and caused a loss of $15,000. The place is owned by William Perry Hood, President of the Somerset Foundry. Ten cows, seventy-five tons of hay, five horses and about 175 chickens were burned. It was the revenge of a discharged employe.

The Sonora portion of Nogales, Arizona, was attacked by a party of white Yaqui Indians, religious fanatics. A battle followed, lasting four hours, during which seven Indians were killed, one wounded, and one taken prisoner. Four Mexicans were killed.

It has developed that